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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

DRY LEGISLATION SHOWS GAIN IN STATES OF MIDDLE WEST; LAWS WITH "TEETH" ENACTED

Iowa Lawmakers Pass 7 New
Prohibition Statutes—Ohio,
Oklahoma, Texas, 2 Each

Jail Sentences Supplant Fines—
"Padlock Law" Invoked and
More Power Given Police

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—The question of enforcing prohibition laws came up recently in the legislatures of 14 central states, and action was taken as follows:

Illinois—The Fifty-Third General Assembly enacted on "wet" legislation. One dry bill was passed which makes the man who sells poison liquor which causes fatal results punishable the same as if he committed murder.

Indiana—Four bills, two of which amended laws already in force, having to do with strengthening of the state prohibition law, were passed by the Indiana General Assembly at its recent session and have been signed by Gov. Warren T. McCray.

Laws Hit Violators

The bills, chiefly, provide that: Persons operating vehicles under the influence of liquor are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, to which shall be added a jail sentence of from 10 days to six months. Persons convicted a second time are guilty of felony, punishable with a jail sentence of from one to five years.

It is unlawful to have in possession or under control any still for manufacturing intoxicating liquor in violation of the laws of the State. Persons caught so doing are guilty of felony, punishable by from one to five years imprisonment and a fine ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Possession of any still or distilling apparatus not registered according to the provisions of the laws of the United States shall be treated as evidence that such possession was for the purpose of manufacturing intoxicating liquor.

Anyone transporting liquor in any vehicle, or by water or aircraft, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by from one to two years imprisonment and a fine ranging from \$100 to \$500 and 30 days to six months imprisonment is provided for the first conviction on charge of giving away, selling, bartering, or otherwise disposing of intoxicating liquor. Second offense punishable by imprisonment of from one to two years and \$200 to \$1,000 fine.

Seven New Iowa Laws

Iowa—Seven new prohibition laws were enacted by the Iowa Legislature, which adjourned April 27. A summary of them follows:

Bills defining the sale of liquor that causes fatal results as manslaughter; declaring illegal the possession of materials with which to make liquor; extending search and seizure laws to cover these materials; making the driving of a motor vehicle while intoxicated subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine or one year in prison; applying a special penalty for the misdemeanor of furnishing liquor to a minor; providing for the confiscation of vehicles used to transport liquor; and defining any person twice convicted of liquor crimes as a persistent violator.

Kansas—When the law makers of Kansas 40 years ago enacted the first prohibition law they did not anticipate that the control of "moonshiners" would ever become a state problem. For in later years, when the prohibition laws were tightened up by the "bone dry" and other enactments, did they contemplate any "moonshiner" menace. So it befell the 1923 Kansas Legislature to place an "anti-moonshine" law on the statute books. This law provides a penalty of six months in jail and a fine of \$500 for anyone found guilty of having a still in his possession.

Heretofore the mere possession of a still was not necessarily evidence of guilt; it was necessary to prove trafficking in liquor. It was necessary that the officers produce as evidence the liquor "sold, bartered or given away."

Two bills were introduced in the recent Legislature to make the sale of liquor causing fatal results first degree murder, but both bills were defeated in committee.

Moonshiners Have to Pay

The federal internal revenue collector's orders to collect taxes from "moonshiners" whose stills may be seized, is made easier by a new law which makes the filing of such federal tax lien with the register of deeds of any county equivalent to a chattel mortgage against the property of the alleged illicit liquor maker.

Michigan—No prohibition bills were passed. Three were introduced with the sponsorship of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, suggesting that driving while intoxicated be made a felony, furnishing poisonous liquor punishable as manslaughter, and that proprietors of soft drink establishments and pool rooms be required to waive their rights under the search and seizure laws. All passed one branch, but none in the other.

Minnesota Most Drastic

Minnesota—With the passage of amendments by the 1923 Legislature to prohibition laws in effect, Minnesota stands out pre-eminently as having the most drastic prohibition laws of any state in the Union.

Under the provisions of the new laws it is illegal to possess a formula, recipe or directions which are designed for use, or used for, in connection with the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The law explains that it is also illegal to possess any apparatus, implements, machine or device, jugs and other containers, used in the manufacture or storing of liquor.

It further provides that the destruction of any apparatus, implement or machine, any recipe, formula or directions, or any container, is prima facie evidence that these were for use in

Electoral Reform Bill Passes Italian Chamber

By Special Cable Rome, July 23

By a majority of 100 votes the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday finally approved the electoral reform measure and rose for the summer recess. The Senate will be shortly summoned to approve the bill, which will then become the law of the Italian state. Benito Mussolini, the Premier, is free to hold elections when he likes, but apparently desires to reorganize completely the Fascist Party throughout the provinces before attempting Parliament. The opposition which Parliament had hitherto shown toward the Fascist Government considerably weakened last session, and there is the possibility of the present Chamber existing for a longer period than was at first expected.

WOMAN'S PARTY PAYS HOMAGE TO SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Delegates Pledge New Fight for
Equal Rights as Parley Ends
at Pioneer's Memorial

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23 (Staff Correspondence)—The memorial conference of the National Woman's Party, which has been in session in Seneca Falls, reached both its conclusion and its climax yesterday, when its members came to Rochester to do honor to Susan B. Anthony, pioneer leader in the movement for women's freedom. More than a thousand townspeople and delegates passed by Miss Anthony's resting place, and on one of the purple, white and gold banners was carried the equal rights amendment whose passage the party will urge at the next session of Congress.

"This is the focal point of the conference," said one of the party's officers, as the standard carrying the words that are designed to wipe out all legal discrimination against women in the United States passed by. A second banner followed it inscribed with Miss Anthony's famous words, "Failure is impossible."

The ceremony which succeeded the conference in which the Woman's Party pledged itself to secure an amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights to men and women was an impressive one. Sunshine played on the trees and embosomed the bright banners as the long procession laid wreaths and flowers upon an ever-lightening pile, beside the memorial to the distinguished leader.

Historic Banner Is Carried

First in the procession came a flag historic in the Woman's Party: the banner that was carried to the White House during the suffragist picketing. It was carried yesterday by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware. A group of professional women followed her. Then came lawyers, teachers, ministers, business women, women in industry, artists, authors, musicians, students, with banners indicating the professions to which they belonged. A parchment scroll on each wreath expressed the debt of that particular profession to Miss Anthony's work.

"American teachers," one of the inscriptions read, "remember the service that you rendered them by demanding for them recognition in their profession."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JULY 23, 1923

General

Chinese Provinces May Get Autonomy. 1
Dry Legislation Gains in Middle West. 1
M. Poincaré Replies to Mr. Lloyd George. 1
Woman's Party Honors Miss Anthony. 1
Mr. Ford Urges Government Ownership of Railroads. 1
President Sees Alaska as State. 1
Mr. Hughes Explains America's Russian Policy. 1
Electric Power Monopoly Alleged. 1
Dry Law Benefits Increase Its Supporters. 2
Philippine Democrats Party Backs Gov. Wood. 2

Finance

New York Stock and Bond Quotations. 1
Professional Traders Still Market Factor. 1
Stability of Steel Prices Brings Buying. 1
St. Paul Market Back. Shies at Questions. 1
New York Curb Weekly Price Range. 1
Brig-Gen. F. S. Meighen—Portrait. 1
Financing of Big Manitoba Paper Mill. 1
Arranged. 1

Sports

Oxford-Cambridge Team Wins. 6
Missouri Valley Tennis. 6
Williams Wins at Longwood. 6
Metropolitan Tennis. 6
Twilight Tales. 6
The Page of the Seven Arts. 6
Letters to the Editor. 6
Aeronautics. 6
Art News and Comment. 6
The Home Forum. 6
The Open Door. 6
Editorials. 6
Three Months in Ireland. 6

CHINESE PROVINCES MAY GET AUTONOMY AS STEP TO PEACE

First Premier of Republic Says
President Now Has Greater
Power Than Emperor

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 23—Men with sound judgment are seeking a way out of the present political impasse. The proposal of a national peace conference is receiving growing endorsement and the formation by Shanghai merchants of a new party to secure provincial autonomy, is reported.

Tang Shao-yi, veteran politician and first Premier of the Republic in 1911, who has been out of political life three years, but is still influential, in an exclusive interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor declared that the way out was through the self-government of the country by applying to the provinces and to the national Government local self-government which he formed a part of the social system and the government of China for centuries.

People Support Plan

He said the mass of the people supported the idea which would bring out the intellectual classes as administrators. The practical application would result in provincial autonomy, and the formation of a cabinet or administrative council from members elected by the provincial assemblies, and a president with greatly reduced powers to conduct foreign relations and a chief magistrate to form a federation of the provinces.

We are like so many different nations with different customs, traditions and ways of thinking," said Mr. Tang. "The mistake we made when a republic was established was to give the President too much power. In fact, he has more power than the former Emperor had in imperial days. Although the Government of the 'absolute' monarchy had only limited powers, for the local gentry were always consulted for their opinion, now the President has so much power that it has led to abuses."

Autonomy Not New

Autonomy is not new to China, but existed in every village. It lead, when China became one nation, to provincialism, surmounting nationalism. Militarism crept in, but this would not have lasted forever, Mr. Tang believes. The change to autonomy could be accomplished without a revolution. The Chinese people do not favor another revolution. Mr. Tang believes public opinion is growing, and that, when stirred to take the country's interest to heart, would gain autonomy and the military opposition would be swept away. He instanced the Chekiang province as an example of enlightened government. There the intellectual element is far above that of other provinces, he said, and the military side has never held much sway. If China were as well governed as Chekiang, China would be the "happiest country in the world."

China wanted no "strong men."

The "strong men" of China and other countries had all failed. Mr. Tang wanted the people to take over the Government. This side would require amendments to the Constitution, which was too rigid. That was the reason why he assisted in persuading Parliament to come to Shanghai, where, free from the corruptive atmosphere of Peking, it could work on national reconstruction.

The change over to autonomy must be effected legally. Mr. Tang concluded, by a quorum of members. A quorum had not yet been secured, but he was hopeful that it might be at some time in the near future.

CANADIANS BLAME PENSIONS BOARD

Petition Circulated Asking With-
drawal of Preset Officials

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23 (Special)—A movement is on foot here, sponsored by the Dominion Veterans' Association, to secure the removal of the Pension Board and Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment of officials, who, it is claimed, in a most serious manner are being circulated.

There have been found derelict in their duty, and who have shown neglect and injustice toward relatives and dependents of former soldiers who are disabled or who, in some cases, have passed away.

This action, it is stated, is the result of general dissatisfaction among both the civilian and veteran population of the dominion, due to the fact that officials—found by the Royal Commission on Pensions to have deprived veterans and dependents of rights previously granted by Parliament—are still persisting in their opposition to the remedial legislation passed at the last session of Parliament to correct the flaws in the Pensions Act.

The petition, it is thought likely, will be presented to the Prime Minister some time in August.

CRISIS APPROACHING IN LAUSANNE PARLEY

LAUSANNE, July 23 (AP)—The Turkish-American Treaty negotiations are approaching a crisis. By Thursday of this week, when Ismet Pasha says he must leave for Ankara, it will be known whether the treaty will be signed or the negotiations broken off.

Each delegation has sent lengthy dispatches to its Government, seeking to harmonize their views on the divergent points, if this is possible.

DR. KOO ACCEPTS OFFICE IN CHINA

Former Ambassador to Direct
Country's Foreign Policy

PEKING, July 23 (United Press)—Dr. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, today became Foreign Minister of the North China Government. Dr. Koo accepted the post at the insistence of political leaders.

Many difficult diplomatic problems in connection with China's foreign relations remain to be cleared up, including the matter of the Lin Cheng bandits who wrecked and robbed the Shanghai-Peking express and kidnapped many Americans this spring.

China feels that the demands of the powers in this as in other matters are severe, and its politicians believe Dr. Koo can lessen these demands, if anyone can.

MR. HARDING SEES ALASKA AS STATE

Tells Sitka Throng He Hopes
They Will Progress Into
"Full Sisterhood"

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. HENDERSON, WITH PRESIDENT HARDING, July 23 (AP)—The navy transport Henderson, bearing President and Mrs. Harding and the members of their party, plowed steadily southward today after the last visit to Alaskan ports, paid yesterday at Sitka, when farewells and good wishes for the Territory's future development were said informally. The next stop scheduled is at Vancouver, B. C., Thursday morning.

Orders have been given to the commanding officer of the Henderson to proceed with that vessel from New York to the Philadelphia Navy Yard upon completing the Harding trip, thus showing that the presidential party will return by water through the canal on ship, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President was welcomed on landing at Sitka, by the entire population of the town gathered on the old parade grounds, near where the actual transfer of the territory was made more than a half century ago.

"I am sorry this is our last day in Alaska," he said, "I do not think there is anyone in our party who does not leave with genuine regret. We have come under the lure of Alaska. We go away with fine impressions and with many suggestions which I hope will be helpful to you and to your government. Alaska is a great and glorious part of the American Union and I hope for the ultimate development to bring you into full sisterhood."

He said he and his Cabinet members had found much less the matter with Alaska and the Government's relations with Alaska than had been widely proclaimed.

ORANGEMEN DEMAND RECALL OF ENVOY

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23—A resolution demanding the immediate recall of the British envoy to the Vatican, was introduced at the closing session of the convention of the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World last night. The resolution will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

It was decided to hold the 1926 sessions of the council in London, England. Sir James H. Stange of Ireland was re-elected Imperial Grand Master; Frederick Dane of Toronto succeeds the Rev. David Ness of Glasgow as Imperial Grand President, and John Easton of Winnipeg was chosen Imperial Grand Secretary.

Notice was given by Sir James Outram of Calgary that at the next meeting he would recommend that the per capita tax be raised from 5 to 8 cents.

Mrs. Hattie Hall of Calgary was re-elected Grand Lecturer of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

MOSCOW POLICY HELD BARRIER TO RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

"Spirit of Destruction" and "Medievalism-Revival" Cited
by Mr. Hughes to Mr. Gompers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, July 23—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, reach the same practical conclusion in regard to the Soviet Government of Russia, that it should not be recognized by the American Government, at this time, but they arrive at it by different roads and for different reasons, it is revealed in Mr. Hughes' latest statement on the Russian situation.

Once before there was an exchange of letters between the two in which the American position was set forth for the enlightenment of others than the members of the American Federation of Labor, although addressed to Mr. Gompers.

The return of travelers, of varying official degrees, who after a brief survey of conditions in Moscow, were ready to accept the Soviet on its own terms, moved Mr. Gompers to write Mr. Hughes again and ask him for a new expression of his views. It is obvious from the tenor of his letter that Mr. Gompers wants his own views

confirmed, and to a large extent he is successful in getting such a confirmation.

"We are not concerned with the question of the legitimacy of the Government," Mr. Hughes avers. "We recognize the right of revolution and we do not attempt to determine the internal concerns of other states. The Russian people may have done what they had a right to do or may have submitted to the exercise of any sort of authority, but in the view of the United States, there are other questions to be considered."

"Recognition is an invitation to intercourse, and implies obligations involving the protection of persons and property of the citizens of one country lawfully doing business in another," he continued.

In the wording of this final statement, Mr. Hughes, it is pointed out in official circles, approaches the grounds upon which Mr. Gompers stands.

"There is involved here," observes Mr. Gompers, "an unchanging position ruthlessly."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

M. POINCARE MAKES VIGOROUS REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Declares French Eco-
nomic Policy Threatens No
Other Nation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 23—Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, made a scathing attack on Mr. Lloyd George at his usual weekly unveiling of a war memorial, this time at Villiers Cotteret. It was generally recognized that the former British Prime Minister was not at his best when he declared the amusing fact that M. Poincaré had denounced the Germans for spending money on reconstruction, when Germany owed money, his suggestion being that while France owed money to the Allies, France is also rebuilding its devastated regions and developing its industrial equipment.

But however much a casual phrase may be deployed, it was hardly worth a long speech from M. Poincaré. Mr. Lloyd George's other remark that the economic difficulties in Europe will not be overcome by a Franco-German agreement on reparations has already filled the columns of the French newspapers and has been distorted into the acknowledgment that the British purpose, or Mr. Lloyd George's purpose, has always been to keep France and Germany divided, because their union would furnish a formidable economic rivalry with England.

Poincaré-Lloyd George Feud

If in fact Mr. Lloyd George is temporarily eclipsed in England and attracts but comparatively little notice, he has become in France the target of attention. The latest example is this renewal of the Poincaré-Lloyd George feud. M. Poincaré showed that during the war Germany deliberately destroyed factories and machinery to prevent French industry from ever regaining the French war-time production for setting to work without the aid of reparations money to restore the ruined north. Mr. Lloyd George was establishing an iniquitous confusion between France and Germany. France had the right to complain of the German spoliation, but it was adding insult to injury when Germany reconstructed its mercantile marine, developed its railroads, dug new canals, it was not repairing damages.

Germany was strengthening its position to the detriment of allied claims. It might be amusing for Mr. Lloyd George, but it was saddening for France. As for the French introducing the latest improvements in the reconstructed factories, would Mr. Lloyd George really have France standing still and decline to progress?

France Not a Menace

M. Poincaré showed that this had been the German intention but the vitality of France today did not menace the economic power of any nation. M. Poincaré gave a remarkable description of the powerful German organization, declaring that the industrial groups in that country are assuming a greater place in the state which they envelop, dominate and annihilate, mastering both the press and the Berlin Government.

It will be seen that the European dispute is being placed on economic grounds. Even the English newspapers printed in Paris, arguing for heavy reparations, declare that "unless Germany is adequately handicapped with a high reparations debt British industry and commerce will be destroyed as soon as Germany begins to work at full speed." There are others who see the chief danger for England in French development, and another school of thought foresees a Franco-German mining and metallurgical combination which will acquire the hegemony of Europe.

On the French side there is undoubtedly an appreciation of the possibilities of (1) German industrial supremacy ruling France, (2) France smashing up the German reparations, and (3) the economic union of the two countries. This is only a single aspect.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

RAILROADS RUN BY GOVERNMENT AND CO-ORDINATED WITH WATER AND TRAIL ROUTES, IS FORD PLAN

Day Is Predicted When "Exploiters," Finding Rail
Profits Dwindling, Will Sell Lines to Government
at Inflated Value—Deplores Present Inefficiency

Mr. McAdoo Is Seen "Being Groomed" to Head Huge
System Because of His Popularity With Unions—
Urges Higher Pay for Judges—Lauds Jackson

This is the second of a series of three articles in which Henry Ford discusses for The Christian Science Monitor the chief problems confronting the American people today.

By GEORGE T. ODELL

DETROIT, Mich., July 23—"Transportation is the greatest need in America today." A subtle change came over Henry Ford when the word transportation was brought into our conversation. Before, when he was talking about farming, co-operative marketing and labor unions, he spoke impressively, but not with the same animation that he now displayed. It was as if we had come upon a subject of vital interest, which occupied the most prominent position in his thoughts. I am not saying that it does, that is merely my impression.

"The people have recognized the need for better transportation, that is why they are buying so many automobiles. But the big thing is the railroads. Today they are hopelessly inefficient. They must be co-ordinated into one system under Government ownership. That is bound to come. I see it coming. I think I see the man they are grooming to take them over. It is William G. McAdoo."

"But the railroad presidents—?" I began.

"O, the railroad presidents haven't anything to do with it," he replied. "It is the exploiters behind them." He added:

"They see the time coming when there will be no more big profits to be made out of the railroads, and then they will sell them to the Government at an inflated value. That is what they are up to now. I know their methods."

Experience With Mr. McAdoo

Why, let me tell you something. When the Government took over the railroads and put Mr. McAdoo at the head of them, it happened to be in Washington. Some of my men were with me. Mr. McAdoo told me something about the situation of the railroads and asked me to tell him what I would do about getting the engines and cars repaired and in running order. I had been thinking about it. I and my men had worked out a little plan for showing the locomotives along and getting them in running order as quickly as possible. He was interested and asked me to get ready to let him see the plan and to bring it to him the next time I was in Washington. I set my men to work and we brought the plan back the next week. But Mr. McAdoo would not see me. The exploiters had got to him in the meantime. They called him off. They thought it was a little plan for showing the locomotives along and getting them in running order as quickly as possible. 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should be able some day to build a huge super-airplane that should transport us on to the next plane or planet. Supposing we should be dumped down in the midst of the beings there; wouldn't we find them living and profiting by the experience they gained here?

It doesn't seem to me that we are put here to develop character. No, I think we are born with our characters. Why, I have lived here in Dearborn, in this community, ever since I was six years old. I have grown up with these people, and I know their characters. They don't change any in character, but they broaden out with experience. The thing to do is to use that experience to the best advantage.

Download of Exploiters Forecast

Now I am an optimist. I believe in men and I believe in America. We are all right—a strong Nation full of fine men. We will not let the exploiters hold us down. We will put them down some day—I don't know when—and we will go ahead producing more and more until every human being has his share.

There are very few organs that tell the truth these days, but I hope I have one in the Dearborn Independent. I learned a lot about the Jewish Empire on the peace ship, and I have thought about it and studied it ever since. To hold down production in order to reap excessive profits, that is the essence of it. Yet I think we need them like a sharp stick to prod us on.

A flashing smile lit his face as he unfolded his long, thin legs and rose from his chair. "Well anyhow, he said, 'It is lots of fun to show them up.'"

Standing in front of me, poised for flight, Mr. Ford held out his hand and said, "You know, I think men grow stale unless they have a change of scene every once in a while. When I am here I am immersed in production all the time. I don't think anything else, and then in about two weeks I find myself getting stale, and I must go away and wipe all that sort of thing out of my thought for a few days, so that I can come back fresh to the task. That is one of the advantages of being a newspaper man—you are constantly having changes, but you don't get to the bottom of things very well, do you? You don't have time."

Toys for His Grandchildren

Mr. Ford went out, leaving me alone in the office, but as I was sitting there waiting for a man who had promised to drive me back to town, he suddenly burst in on me again. He didn't come in dancing, of course, but nevertheless he made me the impression of a little child who was on its toes with pleasure over a new toy. "You were speaking of farming," said he. "See what I've got. These are rakes and these are forks. See, I made them for wood, and they are blunt so they can't hurt. They are for my two grandchildren who are out at the farm with me. They are only six," he said, as he stepped on into the next office to show these new toys which he had made—and made beautifully—a man who faced executive who seemed to be in the midst of an important conference there.

It was just one of those little incidents in life that sometimes give the deepest insight into the characters of men.

FUND SOUGHT TO BACK TELEPHONE STRIKERS

Except for the usual noon-day meeting of the striking telephone operators, there were no developments in the strike situation today.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Central Labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted at a conference in Worcester yesterday with Miss O'Connor and delegates from the cities affected by the strike, to ask local unions to assist their members at not less than 50 cents weekly for the support of the strike. It was also decided to invite local unions to appoint working committees to try to influence employers in communities affected by the strike to give up their positions.

The Lawrence Central Labor Union yesterday voted to raise \$10,000 to assist striking operators in that city. The usual Labor Day celebration is to be canceled and the celebration funds devoted to the strike.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Summer School: Free illustrated lecture, "The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15, 8:30, 8:45.

Tramont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

The Durant, Inc.: Open house to friends and members at temporary headquarters, 386 Huntington Avenue, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Harvard Summer School: Free illustrated lecture, "The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 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11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 2:05, 2:15, 2:25, 2:35, 2:45, 2:55, 3:05, 3:15, 3:25, 3:35, 3:45, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 4:25, 4:35, 4:45, 4:55, 5:05, 5:15, 5:25, 5:35, 5:45, 5:55, 6:05, 6:15, 6:25, 6:35, 6:45, 6:55, 7:05, 7:15, 7:25, 7:35, 7:45, 7:55, 8:05, 8:15, 8:25, 8:35, 8:45, 8:55, 9:05, 9:15, 9:25, 9:35, 9:45, 9:55, 10:05, 10:15, 10:25, 10:35, 10:45, 10:55, 11:05, 11:15, 11:25, 11:35, 11:45, 11:55, 12:05, 12:15, 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:35, 1:45, 1:55, 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BAPTISTS GIVE CALL FOR WORLD PEACE

Support for League of Nations Urged in Resolutions Before Stockholm Congress

STOCKHOLM, July 23 (AP)—Baptist churches the world over are called upon in resolutions before the Baptist World Alliance tonight, to assist in promoting world peace through urging their governments to make the maintenance of peace their first aim, to co-operate in completing the League of Nations by seeking to bring into its membership all nations which have not joined it already, thus making of it a universal agency for the promotion of world peace.

The churches were also called upon to employ their efforts in eliminating from all textbooks of all nations those things calculated to promote racial and national antagonisms, to quench the worship of military heroes and to kindle instead in the minds of the young an admiration for those citizens who serve the world in positive ways.

Textbooks Considered

The resolutions were moved by the Rev. Dr. Frederic Spry of Birmingham, England, pastor of the Hamstead Road Baptist Church of that city, and president of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, Incorporated, of Great Britain, and follow:

The members of the Baptist World Congress, meeting in Stockholm, deplore the many signs of the continuance of the war spirit. The results are disastrous to the commerce of the world, to the progress of liberty, to recovery from the exhaustion of the late World War, to the advancement of the brotherhood of man, and to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ in the world.

The congress first urges the members of the churches throughout the world to pray for peace, to counterwork every thing likely to provoke war, to foster kind feelings, to cleanse all the textbooks of all the nations of all racial and national antagonisms, to quench the worship of military heroes, and to kindle admiration for all who serve the world in positive ways.

The congress welcomes the formation of a league of nations and the establishment of an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes between nations; it urges the churches to support the league and to complete it by bringing all nations into it in order to avoid war and the desire of the people for universal peace.

The congress, representing very many millions of citizens, belonging to many governments, appeals to the governments of the world to make the maintenance of peace their first aim, for the sake of each nation's people and for the sake of the happiness and well-being of all mankind.

Anglican Appeal Declined

In a statement of Baptist tenets to all Christians considered by the alliance tonight, an emphatic declaration in favor of all the fundamental precepts of evangelical religion was espoused. The New Testament was reaffirmed as the only authoritative guide or creed, and the appeal to all Christian people in the interest of unity, issued by the bishops of the Anglican Communion assembled in the Lambeth Conference of 1920, was declined.

On the question of Christian unity the statement declared in part:

The spiritual union of all believers is now and ever will be a blessed reality. This spiritual union does not depend on organizations, forms or rituals. Among a number of reasons for refusal to accept the Lambeth proposal was the following:

We cannot agree, however, to the acceptance of the Nicene or Apostles' Creed as a condition of Christian union. While holding the substance of these creeds, Baptists have always held that the New Testament is the sole sufficient, certain, and authoritative rule of faith. The Lordship of Jesus Christ is a cardinal teaching of Baptists. It excludes all merely human authorities in religion.

On the matter of "religious liberty" the statement declared that religious liberty was inconsistent with any union of church and state.

A statement on social problems was presented by Dr. E. Y. Mullins of Louisville, Ky., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and of the Southern Baptist Convention, in which he said in part:

The relation between employer and employee should be that of friendship, co-operation, brotherhood, service. Fierce competition here is contrary to the law of Christ. The employer should give full consideration to the rights of his employees. He should think of them as brothers co-operating for common ends.

Other speakers included Dr. E. Y. Mullins of Louisville, Ky., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, who told the convention "The Baptist Conception of Religious Liberty"; Dr. George W. Truett, Dallas, Tex., who said in the official congress sermon that although he favored the League of Nations, he felt universal peace would not come till the New Testament was fully accepted by all lands; Dr. J. C. Griffin, Littlestone, England, who presented a declaration calling upon Baptists to strive for industrial freedom, and Dr. Frank Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn., told an audience at the Tabernacle Baptist Church of the increase in the sect's membership in recent years. Congratulations were offered King Gustav today on the fact that during his reign full recognition of religious liberty has been granted in Sweden.

Washington, Montreal and Shanghai are applicants for the next session of the congress.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Horace Carver, Evanston, Ill.
W. G. Livingston, New York City.
Martha Graybill, Dayton, Ohio.
Winifred M. Loesch, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Ottawa, Can.
Miss Jean Palmer, Ottawa, Can.
Miss Helen B. Owens.
Jennie Hagan M. Burnett, New York City.
Gilbert F. Burnett, New York City.
Jack Burnett, New York City.
W. P. Ready, Nashville, Tenn.

Natural Lighting on Abbey Pictures

Boston Library Discards Electric Bulb Cornice Method

Natural lighting of the Edwin A. Abbey paintings of "The Quest of the Holy Grail" at the Boston Public Library has displaced the glaring illumination of the long rows of electric bulbs projecting from the cornices. In this light the decorations are seen more nearly as the artist visualized them, while the whole room takes on the medieval beauty of soft light and much shadow. Those of the paintings that are clearly seen appear more beautiful, more exquisite in coloring than they ever were under the glare of electric lights. Some of them, however, are at all times in shadow, and on dark days none can be seen clearly. As this is unsatisfactory to the public the trustees soon will begin experiments to find a way to light the pictures adequately at all times, yet retain the artist's conception of values. With the new methods of lighting that have been discovered in the last few years, it is expected that something satisfactory will be found.

The change came about through a criticism of F. V. Lucas, biographer of Mr. Abbey, that the pictures were becoming dingy and faded. Mrs. Abbey declared they were not, and, after considerable experimentation with lighting effects when in Boston last winter, formally requested the trustees to remove all artificial lights.

NEW PARTY HOLDS STATE CONVENTION

Progressives Reject Proposal to Join Farmer-Laborites

Voting adherence to the program of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, and rejecting a proposal for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in Massachusetts, about 150 delegates, at a meeting of the state party yesterday, organized the first state convention of this political group.

The meeting was presided over by Robert Pechner of the International Association of Machinists, and was addressed by William H. Johnson, president of the machinists' union and chairman of the national conference. The attitude of the meeting toward the Workers' Party was emphasized in addresses and by the election of one man distributing the party's organ, The Worker. It was charged against this group that it had disrupted the Farmer-Laborites and the Socialists.

The program endorsed by a vote of the meeting was that adopted at the national convention of the conference last December. It includes repeal of the Esch-Cummins Law; direct election of President and Vice-President; extension of the direct primary; enactment of the Norris-Sinclair Consumer and Producers' Financing Corporation Bill; increased taxes on large incomes and inheritances; payment of a soldiers' bonus from an excess profits tax; legislation providing minimum essential standards of employment for women and the taking over by Congress of the present power of the courts in declaring legislation unconstitutional.

The meeting elected a committee, headed by George Sobieski of Quincy, to perfect the details of organization and to set a place and date for the next meeting.

FORESTRY SPECIALIST APPOINTED TO ADVISE FARMERS OF MAINE

ORONO, Me., July 23 (Special)—Myron M. Watson has been appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to the new position of forestry specialist for the co-operative extension force of the Maine College of Agriculture. The appointment was recommended by Dr. Leon S. Merrill, director of the Maine extension service.

Mr. Watson is a native of Sanford, Me., was graduated from Sanford High School in 1914, attended Valparaiso University a year and a half, served the Interstate Commerce Commission in a valuation survey of railroad properties between Moscow and Chicago, and was an inspector in naval construction work, with headquarters at Boston Navy Yard. Following the close of the World War he entered University of Maine, and was graduated in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in forestry. Since his graduation he has been in the employ of the Federal Government in special forestry work in York County.

The need of a forestry specialist in the agricultural extension service has been recognized for some time. At present Mr. Watson will devote special attention to farm woodlands, bringing to the attention of Maine farmers improved methods of cutting, cruising and estimating timber; reforestation, both natural and artificial; protection from fire and other damage; preservation and proper use of the various species so as to prolong the existing supply.

Maine has approximately 14,000,000 acres of forest land, including about 3,000,000 acres of white pine. The standing whitepine is valued at \$50,000,000. The white pine cut in this State in 1919, according to the census, was valued at \$7,000,000 of which amount the owners received \$1,565,000 profit in stumpage.

DANUBE SHOW OPENS AUG. 28
PRAGUE, July 23 (By Northern News Service)—The third International Danube Exhibition will be held in Bratislava from Aug. 28 till Sept. 2. A very numerous participation by foreign exhibitors is promised. The project received valuable impetus as the result of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, held in Bratislava recently.

VETERANS' BUREAU DENIES CHARGES

New England Office Opens Defense in Clark School Discrimination Case

Willful breach of contract, unjust discrimination and all other charges, made by Mrs. Anna K. Clark, president of the Clark School of Business Administration, against the United States Veterans' Bureau, in connection with the use of her school in Boston, by the Government for the education of veterans of the World War, were denied today by Leo J. Kelly, legal adviser for the district manager's office, District No. 1 (New England) at the fifth day's session of the hearing being conducted by Col. Julian Codman, as master for the Senatorial Committee investigating the vocational training system in general.

Because of the absence of certain important witnesses for Mrs. Clark, Colonel Codman, to hasten the hearing so far as possible, directed the defense, or "Boston Bureau" as it is commonly termed, to open its side of the case.

Before Attorney Kelly made the formal opening for the defense, certain contracts made by the local Veterans' Bureau with Boston commercial schools for the education of World War veterans were admitted as exhibits in the case. Attorney George W. Reed, of counsel for Mrs. Clark, desired that these contracts be admitted as he held they are important to his contention that the Clark School was discriminated against.

Attorney Kelly said that it was not his intention to make the usual motion that a directed verdict be returned in this case, because the Veterans' Bureau wants to take this occasion "to have stated its very definite policy with regard to the rehabilitation of former service men."

Mushroom Schools Mentioned

He asserted that the bureau is responsible for the return of former service men to satisfactory civilian employment. He said that the training given the veterans must fit them for maintaining themselves in various positions. The vocational work being done by the bureau, he declared, is largely pioneer activity and three factors are to be considered: the needs and capacity of the men, the positions the men are to fill and the proper presentation of the training required.

It is in getting the proper presentation of the training that the responsibility of the bureau extends to the choice of schools for educating the trainees, or veterans. Mr. Kelly said that the work done by the regular colleges along these lines had been very satisfactory. He added that the most difficulty the bureau experienced with schools was in connection with the so-called commercial colleges or schools. He insisted that many mushroom institutions have sprung up as commercial colleges or schools, and are operated, usually, for the money they will make for their owners, which is not the case with regular colleges.

All this gave rise to the United States Veterans' Bureau having a selected list of commercial schools. He said that physical equipment, the history of the schools and the attainments of their instructors all had to do with the place they occupied on the selected list.

Promise to Fill School Denied

Attorney Kelly denied that the Clark School was discriminated against. He said that the bureau never made out contracts binding itself to furnish a number of men to any institution. He added that the bureau never bound itself by contract "to fill any school with veterans."

He said that the work and the character of work done by a school was always considered as well as attainments of its teachers. He said that the bureau was not bound to accept the Clark School by the District No. 1 office, when it was believed the school could give these men the best training in the shortest time for civilian work.

He declared that the bureau had the right to remove veterans from the Clark or any other school at any time when such move seemed to be in the interest of the veteran. He insisted that the Boston office will be able to show that the officers here received no instruction from their superiors that could be construed to mean that the Clark School was to be filled to its capacity.

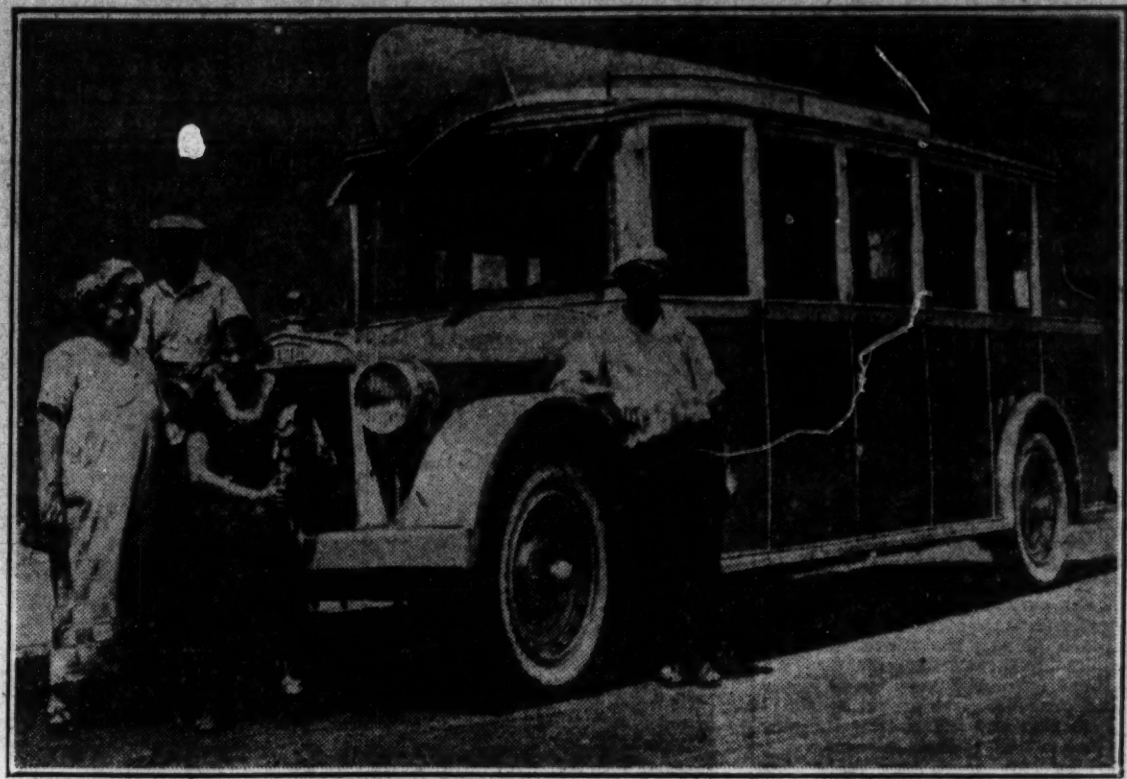
He said that he would show that the change in rates was "not accompanied by a definite promise to fill the school to its capacity." He denied that any school was entitled to "a share of trainees." He offered to show that trainees were sent to the Clark School, when their best interests could be served by so doing. He insisted he could not agree with the specifications filed by the Clark School in any particular, except that contracts had been entered into by the United States Veterans' Bureau.

CANADIAN TRIBES MEET

CLINTON, B. C., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—Two thousand Indians at the Anaham Indian reserve in the Valley of the Chilcotin River, representing the tribes in Central British Columbia, have concluded their annual meeting. In a parade 1500 marchers were gorgeously arrayed, and chanted Chinook songs. Practically all the departments of the Federal Government were represented by the Indians of this vast district on a number of questions. Many knotty points on forestry, water rights, and fish depletion and other problems were discussed in the best of temper.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Beauchamp, 1827 Eddy Street, Chicago, Ill., expect to enjoy this experience. They left Boston for the far west today after spending a month touring from Chicago to Washington and New York in their specially designed auto Pullman. From Chicago they plan to travel to the Pacific coast via the Yellowstone trail and then take the southern route to Florida for the winter.

A previous vacation of the conventional sort over the railroad and in hotels cost Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp about \$1000 a month and did not entirely fulfill their idea of an ideal vacation so they designed and built the "Auto-camp" at a cost of about \$10,000. Before leaving Boston, Mr. Beauchamp said that the first month of their present vacation had been a very happy one and the total operating and living expense for the party, which includes his daughter and son-in-law, had been about \$300.

The engine is a Continental six-

cylinder motor developing 72 horsepower. Other chassis equipment includes Brown-Lippe five-speed transmission, Wisconsin dual reduction two-ton rear axle, and extra long underslung spring suspension. The machine is 23 feet long, eight feet high and six feet five inches wide with a wheel base of 196 inches and a 66-inch tread. The body is built of aluminum with five windows on each side. All are fitted with screens and curtains. The gas tank holds 30 gallons and the motor averages eight miles to the gallon.

When camp is reached, the refrigerator and pantry are opened and supper prepared by gasoline stove and pressure cooker. If the camp is near lake or stream, the motor-driven canoe can be taken down and launched and perhaps some fresh trout will be added to the menu. Running water from the 30-gallon tank is supplied to the sink for washing the dishes. After supper, if music is desired, the long-distance radio, phonograph or electric chimes are there to choose from. After a chat around the reading table, equipped with electric light or perhaps some games, the comfortable seats are converted into two double beds.

NOVA SCOTIAN MINERS VOTE TO END STRIKE

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, July 23—Coal miners of South Cape Breton decided at a mass meeting at Glace Bay to return to work tomorrow. The North Cape Breton men are expected to follow suit. Their action would end the strike of miners of District 26, United Mine Workers, against the presence of troops in the district.

A resolution passed by the miners, declared that as a majority of the men are in favor of returning to work, it is considered useless to continue the struggle. It is announced that the resolution has the approval of Dan Livingstone and J. B. MacLachlan, deposed president and secretary, respectively, of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

An injunction was served on Mr. Livingstone and other union officers ousted with him, restraining them from acting in any official capacity. Mr. MacLachlan said the district officers would be handed over to the provisional president tomorrow. The loss in wages to striking coal miners and steel workers in Cape Breton was estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The strike, it was said, delayed the mining of 300,000 tons of coal.



Water

THE Edison Company in 1922 used 236,253,000 gallons of fresh water from the Metropolitan supply, at a cost of \$31,215, for making steam in its great generating stations. Rigid economy and efficient machinery keep this cost so low. Much of the water is used over and over again.

EDISON LIGHT

DEMOCRATA PARTY BACKS GOV. WOOD

Philippine Group Opposes Parliamentary Mission to Washington on Controversy

MANILA, July 23 (AP)—The split between Leonard Wood, Governor-General, and Manuel Quezon, which resulted in the resignation of all leading officials of the Philippine Government, has developed into a local political partisan imbroglio with the Democrata Party supporting Governor Wood, and the Collectivista Party opposing him.

The Democrata leaders today adopted resolutions opposing participation in the parliamentary mission, which is to leave for Washington within the next two weeks to lay the controversy before President Harding. Instead the Democrata leaders favored a plan whereby the regularly elected resident commissioners would be given full power to lay the case before President Harding.

Governor Monthola of Iloilo places the entire responsibility of the political crisis on Señor Quezon and Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives. He cites instances where, he asserts, these men encroached on the prerogatives of the Governor-General.

Governor Wood stated today that no offer of Cabinet positions had been made to members of the Democrata Party, and, so far, no Collectivista members have been willing to accept such positions. In the meantime, he said, the undersecretaries are carrying forward the business of the Philippine Government.

HORTICULTURISTS CHOOSE SECRETARY

Edward I. Farrington, lecturer and writer on horticultural subjects, was chosen secretary by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to succeed William F. Rich, who has resigned after 21 years of continuous service. Mr. Farrington was formerly editor of "Suburban Life" and for the past four years has managed "Horticulture," official organ of the society.

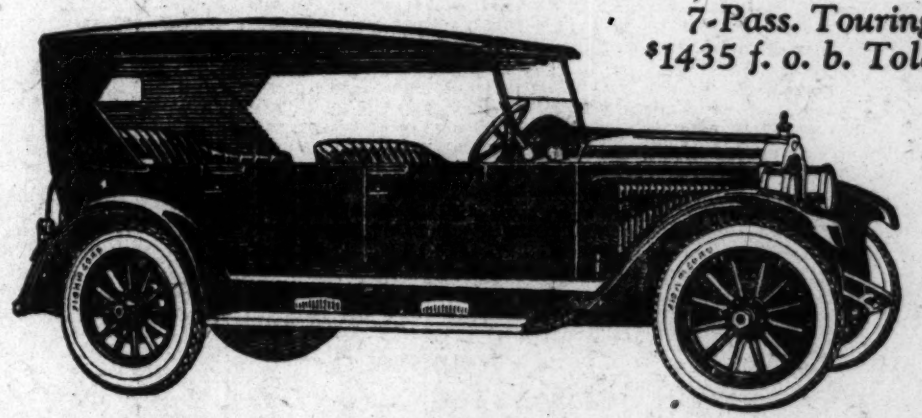
During Mr. Rich's long tenure of service he has seen the society's library of 25,000 volumes, which is housed on the top floor of Horticultural Hall, grow into what is reputed to be the most complete collection of books on horticultural subjects in the world. It is particularly rich in rare volumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MASONIC PAPER

CONCORD, N. H., July 21 (Special)—The "New Hampshire Masonic Bulletin," an organ of the Masonic fraternity in this State, has begun publication under the auspices of a board of Masonic publication, headed by Frederic E. Everett, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The editor is Frederick I. Blackwood, and the bulletin is a monthly publication of 20 pages, which in literary and mechanical form compares favorably with any paper issued in the State.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

The Garden City Movement in Germany

Mannheim, Germany
Special Correspondence

THE garden city movement, which took its origin in England and from there spread all over Europe, reached Germany comparatively early. After being at a standstill for nearly eight years, it is now gradually recovering from the effects of the war and gaining new influence. The urgency of the housing problem and the dwindling away of all possibilities of private enterprise in building, have created the necessity for municipal action. Communities willing to build often chose the way of subsidizing co-partnership tenants' companies already in existence.

Thus garden cities and their promoters have again become an interesting object of discussion. The German garden city movement was a direct outcome of the English movement, started by Ebenezer Howard in 1899. The German Garden City Association was founded in 1902, with the object of studying the English schemes and of introducing into Germany whatever in the English plans seemed applicable to the different circumstances in Germany.

Garden Suburbs

During the first years of its existence the young association met with much criticism and even ridicule, and the scarcity of its means forced it to proceed very carefully. Its chief object from the outset was not to build entirely new cities in country districts, as had been Howard's original plan, but to create garden suburbs for the immediate relief of existing towns. Other essential features were that the increment in land values should be spent for the benefit of the whole community, who would continue to own the property, and that only a leasehold interest should be given to the co-partnership tenants.

Though the garden city idea soon gained many friends in Germany, it was several years before practical steps were taken. In 1908 Karl Schmidt, director of the German Handicraft Works (Deutsche Werkstätten für Handwerkskunst) at Dresden wanted to transplant his works, artisans and laborers from the city of Dresden to a better neighborhood, and thus became the promoter of the garden village of Hellerau. This was built according to the theories of the Garden City Association, and planned by some of the best German architects, such as Hermann Muthesius and Richard Riemerschmidt.

The style of this first German garden city, its quaint and pretty cottages, its lovely gardens, have often been praised. From the very beginning it tried to be more than an ordinary township. Its object was to become a real center of art and culture.

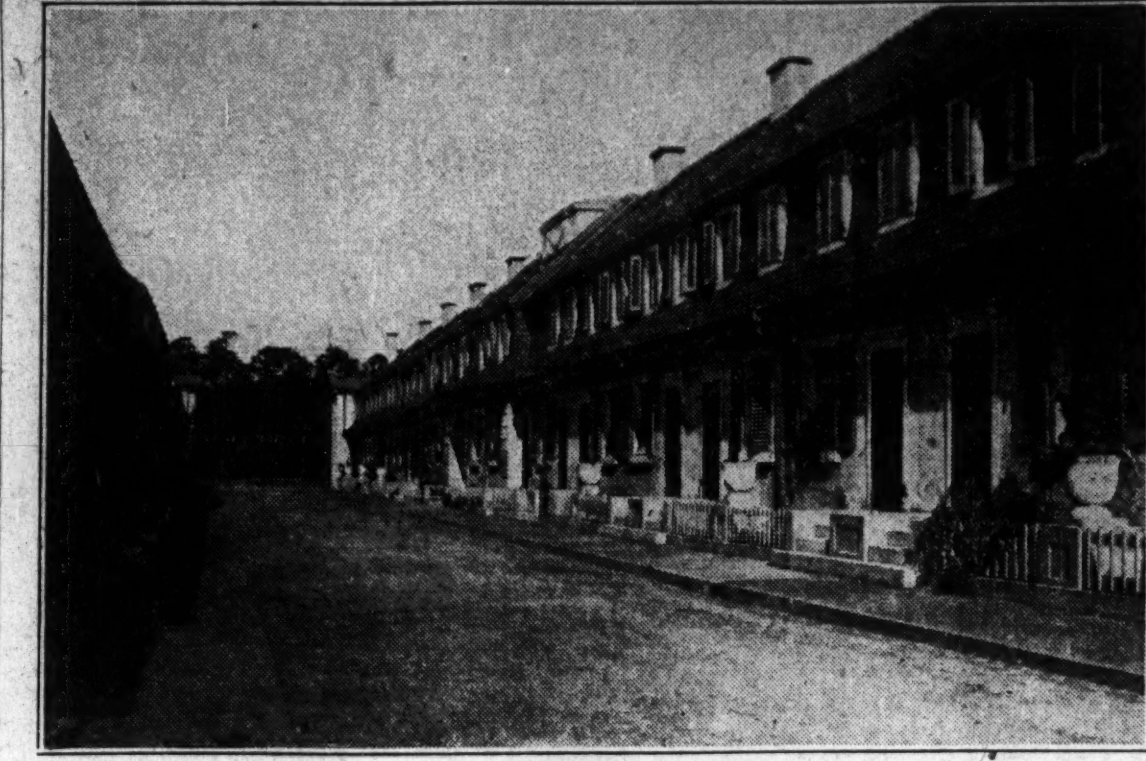
This was furthered by the Swiss musician, Jacques-Dalcroze, who chose Hellerau as the site of his school of eurhythmics, to which pupils from all parts of the world came to study his methods. He also taught the village children to dance and sing, and the school festivals arranged by Jacques-Dalcroze soon gained more than a local fame. They were "festivals" in the true sense of the word.

More Garden Cities

In the same year as Hellerau the garden cities of Karlsruhe and Nürnberg were founded. In 1909 followed three others, among them Ratshof, near Königsberg in East Prussia, in 1910 the garden suburbs of Hamburg and Mannheim. Most of these were designed chiefly to secure adequate housing for the working classes. All of them developed very rapidly and would probably have grown considerably in size and influence if the war had not cut short their careers.

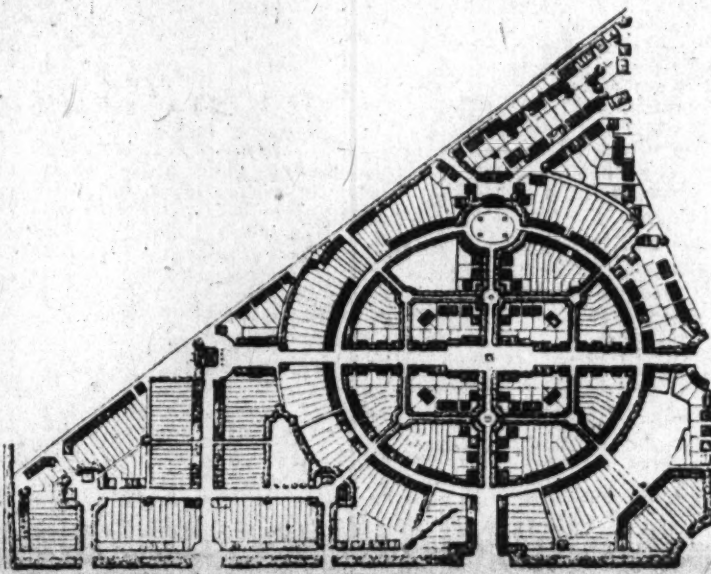
During the war only very few streets were added to the existing garden cities and no new colonies were founded. The enormous rise in the prices of all building material made it necessary to deviate from the path trodden by the promoters of the garden city movement so far, namely, never to build houses for more than one family. It became necessary to economize as much as possible, and this could be achieved only by building two-family houses. It was the only way of building economically without sacrificing too many of the original garden city ideals.

There is always a border-line beyond which economy becomes uneconomic, and all promoters of the garden city movement in Germany are united with regard to the necessity for keeping



Post-War Street in the Garden City of Mannheim

up certain standards. Instead of discouraging them the difficulties arising from the adverse economic conditions in Germany have rather strengthened their conviction that only by intense devotion to their work will it be possible to keep up the original plans and to secure good surroundings to a people deprived of so many other amenities of life.



Plan of the Garden City of Mannheim

"Aimer" Seen in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 3
LYRIC THEATRE, company of the Comédie Française in "Aimer," by Paul Gervais. The cast:

Hélène.....Mme. Marie Thérèse Piérat
Henri.....M. René Alexandre
Challenge.....M. Jean Hervé
That the "triangle" situation is as old as the drama may be true, but that, well-written, and well-interpreted, it has not outworn its popularity is again proved by the welcome given to M. Paul Gervais' much discussed play "Aimer," recently presented at a single matinée, given in aid of the French hospital in London, in the presence of the French Ambassador, his wife, the Comtesse de St. Aulaire, and a distinguished company. First produced some 18 months ago, at the Comédie Française, it was an immediate success, and has since been put on again and again, filling the house at every performance.

Quite obvious are the reasons for this welcome. First of all, the author, though having little that is original to say, has brought force, clarity, and the courage of conviction to his saying of it. Having decided to write a "triangle" play, and aware that the strength of such a drama must lie in conflict—a relentless conflict between his dramatic personae and the ideas, or ideals, for which they stand—he has not hesitated, nor beaten about the bush, nor, for an instant allowed himself to be diverted by any side issue from his immediate theme. No minor characters even are introduced. Three players only appear; and throughout the three acts not one pointless word is spoken by one of them. Such a drama moves, as it is bound to move, with steady momentum to its conclusion. "Aimer" is, in that respect, a model for some of our undisciplined young dramatists of today. The acting of this simple drama, on

the part of the men, was very excellent. M. Alexandre played Henri with many restraint, and an unforced sincerity, that carried conviction, while M. Jean Hervé did all that dialectical skill, dramatic power, and exuberant Gallic gesture could, to make the part of Challenge acceptable—it can never be sympathetic to an English audience accustomed to self-suppression and restraint in the technical methods of its juvenile leads.

But the great dramatic success of the play was due, undoubtedly, to Mme. Thérèse Piérat, whose acting, in the part of Hélène, may justly be described as superb. This lady is quite equipped for the presentation of such a character. She has beauty, charm, and grace of the first order; her enunciation is perfect, her tones absolutely truthful, her little bubbling outbreaks of merriment or of affection captivating; she can express every shade of the feminine mentality, from petulant anger to responsible gaiety; and she has, in addition, a fund of lyrical emotion, which, for felicity and melting charm, I remember to have seen matched in its compelling away over the audience.

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Martin Shaw on Song Writing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—On July 7 Martin Shaw, a composer whose fine songs have identified him specially with this branch of the art, was guest-speaker at the concluding day of the annual composers' conference, held by the Society of Women Musicians at their London headquarters, 74 Grosvenor Street.

Mr. Shaw said there were three or four great problems confronting songwriters, namely (a), finding good words to set, (b) finding a publisher, (c) finding a singer, (d) finding an accompanist. It almost seemed at times as if all the good words had been set. Very poetic words, where the poet had already used all the artifices of verbal melody, were not the best to select. Swinburne's poems, for instance, did not need setting. He ventured to think poets of today are not nearly so much "ballad mongers" as they might be—their poems are too artificial. Why should not their poems tell stories sometimes? Shakespeare was the most settable of poets; he was in direct relation to all kinds of life. Also, he did not sing himself, but implied music in his words.

Having selected suitable words, the next problem was to find what time they should be put into—simple or compound, duple, triple, quadruple, etc. The verbal accentuation of words is a matter in which composers frequently go wrong, and Mr. Shaw urged a study of plain song as the best way of overcoming the difficulty. Another lesson to be learned from plain song, he said, is that one does

not want a fresh chord in the accompaniment for every note in the melody—the chords change only when the accent of the words requires it. In most songs there are too many notes.

Economy of accompaniment was a thing to consider carefully. His own view was that it is better to put too little rather than too much. He advocated keeping the melodic outline broad and unbroken. Instead of taking a verse of poetry and breaking it up into chunks, song composers ought to have a steady flight.

A number of illustrations, sung by Geoffrey Shaw, enhanced the value of the lecture. M. M. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—A new comedy by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, authors of "Kempy," will be placed in rehearsal next week.

The cast of "We've Got to Have Money," which will open in Long Branch on Aug. 6, will include Robert Ames, Vivian Tobin, Leo Donnelly, Flora Finch, and Milton Nobles, Jr. "Artists and Models," coming to the Century Roof, will open at New Haven on July 30.

A new play accepted by Maximova for production next season, is entitled "Tangled Toes," and rehearsals will begin early in the fall.

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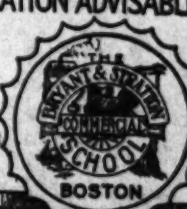
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Hall-Marks and Departures

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 17

IT is undoubtedly true that most art only approximates the artist's best intentions, bearing out the old saying that if you aim at the sky you may hit the top of a tree. Unless the artist be an out-and-out potboiler or a genius of the first water, he is likely to make his mark among the lower branches, in usually a congratulatory state of mind for small favors. If he hits on a formula that nets him something and appeals to the public, it is ten to one that he will quite unconsciously fall into the way of doing it again and again, maybe with variations, until he becomes, through constant association of style and subject, thoroughly hall-marked, the unsuspecting victim of his own machinations.

But deep down in his heart he will still retain a cherishing regard for the enshrining depths of truth and beauty, of a confidence that somehow, somewhere, the formulas will melt away to disclose a promised land.

In the group of American paintings associated with the Macbeth Galleries for the summer months there is an opportunity to observe the habits of painters in demi-durante to the common besetments of the studio. When the fact is taken into consideration that each time the painter begins to perform he has simultaneously to create the instrument on which he plays, much may be forgiven him for not straying far outside the zone of, let us say, twilight effects, flute-like tones, 25-inch by 20-inch canvases, and a Main Street market. Perhaps the avalanche of experimental art that characterizes the present moment comes in timely protest to the purveying of pictorial platitudes to a patient public this long while past, although such theories may sound heretical in many quarters, particularly where sound reputations have been reared on just such foundations.

Excellent examples of landscape painting by Chauncy F. Ryder, Child Hassam, George Inness, and Bruce Crane, with variously assorted outdoor canvases by Gardner Symons, Charles H. Davis, H. W. Ranger, W. Metcalf, Ben Fowles, Louis Desair, J. Francis Murphy, D. W. Tryon, and Emil Carlsen give reason for pause in making the rounds of the galleries, as well as the figure compositions by Charles W. Hawthorne and Frederick C. Frieseke.

Inness' view of Mt. Washington contains much that is noble in composition and effect, yet it lacks the inspirational attack that a quickly caught impression would have yielded him; rather it seems to have been built up in the studio from various sources, to have been arrived at after numerous starts.

The silvery-toned glimpses of slender saplings intimately laced and marshaled is the expected result from an experienced hand like Mr. Crane's whose work appeals alike to the cautious conservative collector and to all lovers of pastoral nature. The Murphy landscapes become decidedly monotonous once the well-worked formula is discovered.

Mr. Ryder's freshly observed and happily handled landscape in a yellowish fog—trees and cattle looming intermittently—on one of these moments that come unscathed through the ordeal of palette and brush, bringing the same quickening sense of arrested beauty to the spectator that sped the artist to its making.

Likewise the impression of unremitting search for pictorial truth and the joy of however partial capture comes from the Hawthorne canvas, very positive and honest in its statement of intense light and unaffected simplicity, showing a young girl seated before a curtained recess—a lovely silhouette, luminous white draperies. Here is American art in genuine outcome, from an artist who has striven at each turn—despite the tendency in his large compositions to fall into routine theme and treatment—to capture fresh fact and freer fancy.

The attractive, luminous garden paintings by Mr. Frieseke, who might be called the American Renoir from his more and more airy, delicately delineated canvases of women surrounded by tremulous bloom of plant and shrub under the blaze of summer sunlight—only serve to emphasize the innate independence of the one and the reminiscent, though undeniably charming tendencies of the other.

It is in no derogatory sense that one man is set above or below his neighbor, for such is the give and take of the market place. After all, slow time is the unrelenting harvest, who garners in due season, whose granary is a pantheon for all who have had high aim and endeavored accordingly.

R. F.

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Twilight Tales

The Long Flight

ONCE upon a time a boy named Bob, owned a little toy airplane which he shot into the air from a kind of sling. It bobbed up and down, and the boy pulled the rubber band of the sling taut, the airplane made quite a respectable flight; but if Bob was careless and pulled the rubber band out only a short distance, the glider, as the airplane was called, would fly but a few feet before he came to earth.

Now the glider had a secret ambition. He wished to fly high enough to see what was on the other side of a high stone wall that surrounded a fine place in the middle of the town. But try as he would to go winging lightly through the air, he always fell to earth before he reached the wall, for from going high enough to see over it.

More than once he had heard Bob say that the people who owned the house behind the wall lived in Europe and never came home; that even if they were at home, the village people would see him rather than they kept to themselves. But, like most of us, the glider enjoyed making his own discoveries. He was quite determined to fly high enough to see over that wall of stone with the high trees nodding behind it.

One day he had his wish. Bob had pulled the rubber band of the sling to a great length, so taut that the band came near breaking, and far on his way went the glider. Before he fell to earth he had had a peek into the grounds behind the wall. What wonders met his eyes! He had seen the garden such as no one in the village ever dreamed of planting, larkspurs blue as the sky, hollyhocks pink as the sunset, lilies white as sea foam growing in a stately border. In the center a fountain played and on a stone seat a boy sat all by himself. The boy looked lovely, the glider thought, and went sailing by and fell on the rocky ground, beyond the corner of the garden over which he had taken his flight.

"If I went that far today, I can go farther tomorrow," mused the ambitious glider. Next day, helped on by a high wind, the glider had his wish; he went so far that he actually went sailing straight into the garden behind the wall, and fell at the boy's feet.

The boy ran forward in great excitement and picked the glider up.

"Mother! he called. "Come here. Such a pretty toy has fallen into the garden."

The boy's mother, who was sitting by the fountain at a little distance, came forward and picked up the proud, delighted glider.

"Yes, it is a very pretty toy," she said. "I wonder what made it go."

The boy, whose name was Cecil, took it in his hands. "I wish I knew," he said. "I wish I had one. I wish I had someone to play with me."

Just as he spoke the tumbled head of Bob appeared over the high wall, looking for his glider. "Hey! You have my glider. Give it back!" he called, not too politely.

"Oh, come over the wall, and show me how you made it go," called Cecil, pleadingly. And Bob clambered over the high wall, let himself down, and showed Cecil how to use the sling.

When he started to go home, Cecil cried: "Don't let him go, mother. Make him stay here and play; make him let me shoot the glider."

So Cecil's mother invited Bob to stay; moreover, she asked him to come often and bring the other boys of the town into the garden. And to the glider's great pride, she said: "And never forget to bring the little aeroplane; for by his long flight into our garden, he has been the cause of making Cecil a friend."

The glider was pleased to have made the boy's friends; and much gratified to be spoken of, at last, as an aeroplane.

MOSCOW POLICY HELD BARRIER TO RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

upon which, if I see the matter rightly, we are bound to hold without abatement, because of our very faith in democracy and because of our determination that freedom is the heritage of every human being, the denial of which we cannot look upon anywhere with complacency.

Mr. Hughes in his letter replied, in part:

You refer with just emphasis to the tyrannical exercise of power by this regime. The Russian people follow a minority in Russia came as a grievous disappointment to American democratic thought, which had enthusiastically acclaimed the end of the despotism of the tsars and the entrance of free Russia into the family of democratic nations. Subsequent events were even more disturbing. The right of free speech and other civil liberties were denied. Even the advocacy of those rights which are usually considered to constitute the foundation of freedom was declared to be counter-revolutionary and punishable by death.

Medievalism Revived

Every form of political opposition was ruthlessly exterminated. There followed the deliberate destruction of the economic life of the country. Attacks were made not only upon property in its so-called capitalist form, but recourse was had also to the requisitioning of labor. All voluntary organizations of workers were brought to an end. To unionize or strike was made more and more a crime. When labor retaliated by passive resistance, workmen were imprisoned in a huge labor army. The practical effect of this program was to plunge Russia once more into medievalism. Politically there was a ruthless despotism and economically the situation was equally disastrous.

It is true that under the pressure of the calamitous consequences, the governing group in Russia has yielded certain concessions. The so-called new economic policy permitted a partial return to economic freedom. The termination of forcible requisitions of grain has induced the peasantry to endeavor to build up production to meet more and more favorable weather conditions have combined to increase the agricultural output. How far the reported exports of Russian grain are justified by the general economy of the country is at least an open question.

There can be no question of the sincere friendliness of the American people toward the Russian people, and there is for this very reason a strong desire that nothing should be done to place the seal of approval on the tyrannical measures that have been adopted in Russia, or to take any action which might retard the gradual re-education of the Russian people of their right to live in freedom.

Peace Assurance Missing

The persons of our citizens in Russia are for the moment free from harm. No assurance exists, however, against a repetition of the arbitrary detentions which some of them have suffered in the past. The situation with respect to property is even more palpable. The obligations of Russia to the taxpayers of the United States remain unliquidated. The many American citizens who have suffered directly or indirectly by the confiscation of their property in Russia remain without the prospect of indemnification. We have had recent evidence, moreover, that the policy of confiscation is by no means at an end.

What is most serious is that there is conclusive evidence that those in control at Moscow have not given up their original purpose of destroying existing governments wherever they can do so throughout the world. While this spirit of destruction at home and abroad remains unaltered, the question of recognition by our Government of the authorities at Moscow cannot be determined by mere economic considerations or by the establishment in some degree of a more prosperous condition, which,

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the first place, so far as I have been able to learn, only about \$180,000,000 of it was granted to Russia. This was during the Kerensky regime. In the second place it is reported in Russia, and believed by the Soviets, that the bulk of that sum went, finally, for the support of "white" armies who were working to overthrow the Soviets. Now, when the Soviet officials are asked to pay that debt they, as is quite to be expected, refuse, saying, "we have difficulty enough paying for our own army; let alone foot the bills of the enemies."

While dollar diplomacy seems to fetter our Government, Russia—Slavic, oriental Russia—is swinging in interest and in national aspiration toward the East. How big will \$180,000,000 look when, because of isolation from the west, Russia is realigned with Japan, China in the east with her back turned, permanently, upon western civilization—except, perhaps, as she may turn to destroy it. That possibility is no mere bogey. Russian agents in Japan and China are rapidly effecting trade—even political—agreements with those nations. Mr. Hughes, today, is helping to determine which way the new Russia will go—westward or to the east.

By a policy of coercive isolation we have tried to transform Russia into a state of our own liking. We have not succeeded. Russia—not "red" but reconstructed Russia—is pulling itself by its own bootstraps back to order and stability. Co-operation now—even if it costs as much as \$250,000,000—will return to us, tenfold, in the permanent friendship of a great people. The question is: will the American Government abide by its decisions made upon the basis of several years gone by; or will it act upon the basis of today which we are being strengthened by the return of almost every student of the present Russian situation.

LONDON DOCKERS LEAVE MEETING

Refuse to Hear Union Officials—Other Workers Return

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 23.—The striking London dockers still appear to be dominated by their unofficial leaders. Yesterday morning the Transport Workers' Union called a meeting at which union officials, including Harry Gosling and Ernest Bevin were to speak.

Several thousand dockers and stevedores attended, everything going quietly till the union officials came on to the platform when a chorus of hostile cries broke out. One of the unofficial strike leaders stated that the union leaders had lost the dockers' confidence, and requested the men to endorse this by leaving the hall. They did quietly, leaving Mr. Gosling and Mr. Bevin alone on the platform.

Mr. Bevin states the demonstration was the work of a few who wanted to keep the men out of the control of the official leaders, who can do nothing till the men "see sense."

The turbulent section in Hull are still influencing the dockers to continue the strike, but signs point to the strike leaders' policy of waiting. In all other ports the dockers have returned to work, of which there is plenty, for the congested wharves must be cleaned up. All the sympathetic strikers from other trades have also gone back to work.

SOVIET GRAIN CROP FAR SURPASSES 1922

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—The coming harvest, according to official figures based on information obtained from 7000 rural communities, is expected to yield more than 8,000,000,000 poods (a pood is approximately 35 pounds), which is 800,000,000 poods over the 1922 harvest.

The surplus over the country's needs is estimated at 500,000,000 poods, of which more than 300,000,000 poods are destined for export.

Official statistics show Russian oil exports for the six months from October to March totaled 8,500,000 poods, which is only 30 per cent of the pre-war exports.

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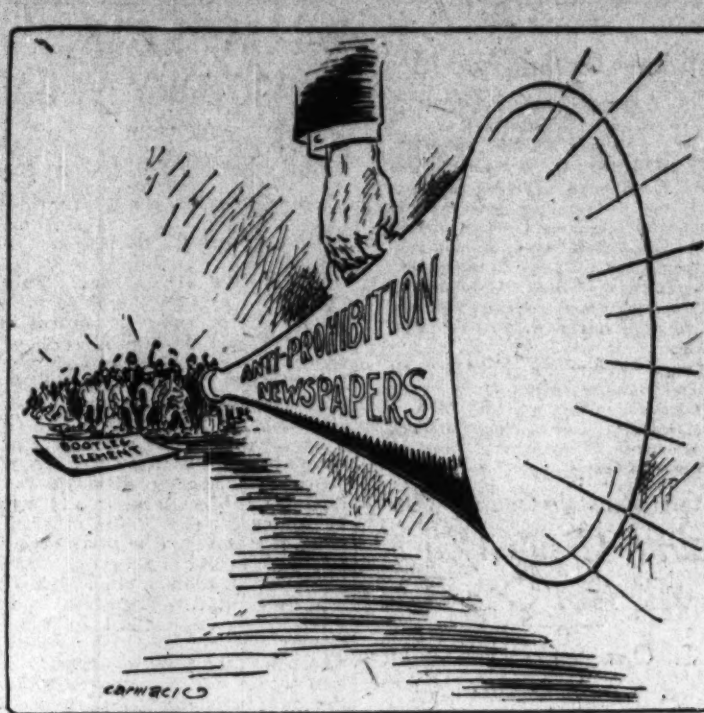
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Amplifying the Noise

WOMAN'S PARTY HONORS PIONEER

(Continued from Page 1)

cession equal to that of men. We carry on your ideal of equal pay for equal work, advancement to high positions and recognition on the faculties of colleges."

Next came representatives from the states. The Wisconsin delegation marched first, Wisconsin being the first state in the Union to adopt into its constitution the full fundamental for which the Woman's Party is committed. The scrolls on the state wreaths indicated the special legal discriminations existing in each state that the equal rights amendment is expected to eliminate.

Miss Anthony's Work Praised

Many women's organizations of Rochester took part in the tribute and Mrs. Nevada van der Veer of New York sang.

Clarence D. van Seandt, Mayor of Rochester, and Louis S. Foulkes, president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, spoke of Miss Anthony's significance to Rochester, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party, spoke of the pioneer's significance to the work of the future.

In proposing our equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution, Mrs. Belmont said: "It is our purpose to carry on the work of Susan B. Anthony, drawing inspiration from her example until the last discrimination against women has been wiped off the statute books of our land."

The Woman's Party delegates were the guests of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which sent automobiles to bring them from Seneca Falls through the "Finger Lake" district.

The ceremony that concluded the activities of the conference at Seneca Falls was a memorial pageant given Saturday night under the direction of Miss Hazel Mackey of New York. The pageant field is on the river bank and many of the actors approached by boats. The Seneca Falls convention of 1848 which the conference celebrated was depicted in a tableau that showed Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, under the direction of their valiant declaration of sentiment in favor of the enfranchisement of women, to the astonishment of their conservative townspeople.

At the end of the tableau the words of the "Declaration of Principles" of the Woman's Party appeared in large aluminum letters against the dark background. "Women demand the right to liberty in the franchise, before the law, in the professions, in the church, in the home." The proposed

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amendment emblazoned on an illuminated banner. "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," was then carried through the audience.

"We shall carry it in every procession of the party," Miss Alice Paul, the vice-president said, "until the amendment is law."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, delivered an address upon the work of her mother and told of her mother's friendship with Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Anthony.

Mrs. Belmont, the president, spoke briefly on the significance of Seneca Falls, "The women's Mount Vernon."

She said: "We shall come again to Seneca Falls, perhaps in another 75 years, perhaps before. We shall come again in triumph, bearing on our banners our leader's gallant words, changed a little to match the achievements of that new day, 'Failure was impossible.'"

Furnishing National Headquarters

At the Saturday afternoon business session of the conference, Mrs. Donald Hooker of Baltimore, discussed the work of the magazine, Equal Rights, of which she is editor. Many members pledged themselves to send this paper to public officials in their home states, Mrs. Belmont subscribing for President Harding and another member for Mrs. Harding.

New plans for furnishing the national headquarters in Washington were presented by Mrs. Hilles. Each state, she said, was to undertake the furnishing of a room, subject to the approval of a committee on decorating. The first contribution was signed within a month, and that the Government expected to have a high-power station erected at Rugby; in little over a year hence, he said, would be less than the cable rates.

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Agnes Morey of Boston, presiding officer of the conference gave particular attention to a compilation of discriminatory laws, gathered in every state by a group of legal research workers engaged by the party.

"They also have undertaken," she said, "the drafting of model bills aiming to bring to the women equality under the law in all respects, equal guardianship, equal inheritance rights, equal right to make contracts, equal control of property, equal divorce laws, equal industrial recognition."

The results of this research will be used in the extensive campaign for the introduction and passage of the equal rights amendment which the National Woman's Party will conduct next year.

FILMS MADE TO DEPICT BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—The Federation of British Industries has devised a scheme by which films will be made depicting various national industries. The films will be presented mainly with the object of imparting instruction as to how the processes of manufacture are carried out, but it is, nevertheless, hoped to include sufficient humor or other independent interest to make the subjects acceptable to the average cinema patron.

The production of the film will be entrusted to Mr. Percy Nash, president of the British Association of Film Directors, and the co-operation of the Gaumont Co., Ltd., has been secured in regard to facilities for production and bookings.

It is hoped to complete the films by September of this year in time for inclusion in an "All-British Film Week," which has been arranged for the autumn.

Later on, it is proposed to organize exhibition of the films overseas, especially in the dominions. The films are not intended to advertise any particular firm, but to bring out the salient features of each individual industry found suitable by the experts for inclusion in the series.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SYSTEM OUTLINED

LONDON, July 23.—The British Government probably will inaugurate imperial wireless service in conjunction with the Marconi organization. The Postmaster-General informed a committee of the Empire Press Union today that he hoped a license and agreement with the Marconi Company would be concluded and signed within a month, and that the Government expected to have a high-power station erected at Rugby; in little over a year hence, he said, would be less than the cable rates.

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MINNESOTA LABOR FOUND TO BE DRY

Wets at State Convention Forced to Withdraw Beer Resolution

DULUTH, Minn., July 20 (Special Correspondence)—The wet element in the organized labor movement in Minnesota met with a rebuff in the recent convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. A resolution introduced by the Brewery Workers' Union calling for the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of wine and beer was withdrawn by its sponsors, after many delegates, led by the women, let it be known that a determined fight would follow in case the resolution was brought to debate.

The dries were in force at the convention, and many of the delegates, such as Victor E. Lawson of Willmar, representing the Typographical Union of that city, were prepared to "go to bat" and show that prohibition had been a blessing to organized labor, not only in Minnesota but elsewhere in America.

Then, too, the Duluth delegation, which was numerous on account of the fact that practically all local unions were represented, had many well-known local dry advocates in its number, and Duluth was the home of the Anti-Trade Union Dry League in the United States.

The action of the anti-prohibitionists in withdrawing the resolution solely because of apprehension of the result of the vote, is looked upon as a distinct victory by the men and women in the state labor movement who have watched developments along this line for the last few years.

SHAN STATES WANT BRITISH RULE

BOMBAY, June 18 (Special Correspondence)—An account of trouble in Kengtung State in the Shan states near Burma, published by the Rangoon Gazette, says that the three Myeas who rule over the subdivisions of the country under the Sawbwa declared their unwillingness to be governed by the Sawbwa, and desire to be placed under the British direct.

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ENGLISH ATHLETES WIN THIRD TRIUMPH

Oxford and Cambridge Are on Even Terms With American Rivals in International Classic

WEMBLEY, England, July 23.—The combined Oxford-Cambridge track teams, as a result of their narrow victory Saturday over Harvard and Yale at Wembley Stadium, England, are on even terms with their American collegiate rivals in the athletic classic that dates back nearly a quarter of a century. Each team has won three meets.

Oxford-Cambridge was victorious in the first meet in 1899 and again in 1911. Its third triumph this year being gained by a score of 6½ to 5½ points, based on first places only. Harvard-Yale victories were scored in 1901, 1904 and 1921.

Under a new arrangement, the rival American and English universities will compete at regular intervals, the next meet being scheduled in the United States in 1925.

The track and field stars of Oxford and Cambridge universities were on Saturday before a crowd of about 6000 persons.

The British team needed a little American help in turning back the visiting athletes. The former Princeton student, Tevis Huhn, wearing the dark blue of Oxford, won first place in the 220-yard hurdles.

R. J. Dickinson, the English Oxonian, who learned a lot about high jumping from R. W. Landon of Yale when Oxford and Cambridge visited the United States two years ago, showed himself such an apt pupil in the American style of leaping that he tied R. D. Gerould of Harvard for first place in the event.

Full half the credit for the British victory must go to the Cambridge captain, H. M. Abrahams, who won first place in three events, the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash and the broad jump, and all by goodly margins.

This youth, who had been the star of every college track meet in England this year, sprang ahead of his three opponents in the 100-yard dash about 30 paces from the starting point and kept stretching his lead with every step until he finished three yards in front of W. Comins of Yale in 10s, on a new track that is comparatively slow.

In the broad jump he cleared 23ft. 2½in., while Comins, who again was second, could do no better than 22ft. 7½in. It was the 220-yard dash on the straightaway track that Abrahams had his moment of real glory. There remained only the pole vault to be contested and victory in the dash meant that England would win the meet, while the less meaty triumph for the Americans, for England has no first-class pole vaulters, and the first place in that event was long ago conceded to the visitors.

The straightaway at Wembley starts in a tunnel that comes out under the cement stands. The sound of the starter's pistol was heard and then there was a tense wait until the runners should emerge. Abrahams broke into the sunlight first. He already had a lead of several yards, and this he kept to the end.

Besides the two dashes and the broad jump, the Britons won the half-mile, the mile, the 220-yard dash, the 120-yard high hurdles, the shotput, the quarter-mile and two-mile runs and the pole vault.

The Americans had the 440-yard event their own way from start to finish. For most of the route, C. S. Gage of Yale, who had a lead of 10 yards before the finish, was the turn was rounded, his schoolmate, G. W. Chapman, out in ahead and raced down the stretch to the tape well in front of the others. W. E. Stevenson of Oxford, Rhodes scholar from Princeton, trailed the two Ellis.

The mile was one of the most thrilling of the events. The American entrants, M. K. Douglas of Yale and J. N. Watters of Harvard, let Davis of Cambridge set the pace, and he set it so fast that Seagrave of Cambridge, whom the English expected to win, was winded and lagged behind.

The visitors kept steadily at the leader's heels and twice challenged him, but he kept the lead. Then, 80 yards from the finish, Watters began a great spurt from third place, passing Douglas and easily cutting down Davis's lead, but he had started too late and Davis won by two yards.

For the first lap in the two-mile run B. R. Cutcheon of Harvard set the pace and then let N. A. McInnes of Oxford take the lead and keep it. Lap after lap Cutcheon and W. L. Tibbitts of Harvard were content to follow within easy striking distance.

Tibbitts, who had been in third place, decided to strike 150 yards from the finish, and he struck furiously. He breezed past the leader at the turn into the stretch and, running well ahead of the tiring Oxonian, had 10 yards to spare at the finish.

The sun was bright and the day warm, with a mild breeze, but the track was slow and the times of the various events were for the most part considerably below the international intercollegiate records. C. A. C. Eastman of Harvard boosted the shotput mark nine inches, however, with a heave of 44ft. 2in.

On a point system prevailing in many intercollegiate meets held in the United States, the Yale-Harvard team had the better of it. They won eight second places, while the victors were second in only three events. Capt. J. W. Burke of Harvard was 10 yards behind in the half-mile run.

ST. LOUIS' ADVANCE SUSTAINS INTEREST

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AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.637
Cleveland	48	29	.625
St. Louis	45	32	.588
Chicago	42	35	.545
Philadelphia	41	36	.531
Detroit	41	36	.531
Washington	37	40	.480
Boston	32	45	.416

RESULTS SATURDAY

Team	Score
Chicago 3, Boston 1	
Cleveland 2, Boston 1 (10 innings)	
New York 2, Detroit 1	
Washington 7, Cleveland 4	
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0	
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1	
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0	

RESULTS SUNDAY

Team	Score
Chicago 3, Boston 2	
New York 2, Detroit 1	
Washington 7, Cleveland 4	
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0	
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 1	
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0	

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Day	Game
Monday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Tuesday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Wednesday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Thursday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Friday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Saturday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis
Sunday	Washington at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; Cleveland at St. Louis

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Athletes Gather for a Three-Day Meeting

By The Associated Press
Paris, France, July 23

ATHLETES to the number of 32,000 have gathered in Paris for a three-day international gymnastic tournament. The participants come from small groups representing 300 societies. France contributed 10,000 of them, the remaining 22,000 coming from Holland, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

They awakened the city with their military music, chiefly from drums and bugles, as they marched to their quarters in various public buildings, where most of them will sleep on straw mattresses.

Duluth Crews Win All But One Race

U. S. Oarsmen Retain Lipton Cup and Title

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., July 23 (Special).—The Sir Thomas Lipton trophy and international rowing honors will stay in Duluth for another year, as the crews from the United States city continued their victories at the North American International Rowing Association regatta here Saturday, and won all but one of the events in which they participated.

The Regina club had the distinction of scoring the only victory on the water over a Duluth crew, when the working-boat four of Saskatchewan, returning from the Lipton trophy, defeated the Duluth crew in the 1000-meter race. The Regina crew was scored over a representative of every club in the rowing association, the working-boat race being the only event to bring out entries from all the clubs. The Regina four made a new record for the mile in the working-boat's sculling race, 6m. 10s., defeating the Fort William crew. The final standing in points won is: Duluth, 167; Winnipeg, 69; Kenora, 12.5; Port Arthur, 12; Regina, 10; Fort William, 4.

As play began, it was soon evident that Snodgrass was not up to form. He started slowly, both his hands and his feet finding the middle of the court. His service, too, was uncertain. In contrast, Williams, at his best, played confidently. Unable to break through Williams' service at all in the first set, Snodgrass lost his own service twice, in the first and second sets.

The first game, second set, on his own service, was again a Snodgrass Waterloo. Losing Williams' service, then gaining his own, and losing Williams' meant that he had to do everything early to his opponent's lead of 1-1. On his own service, he won his own service to make the count 3-0, Williams leading. In the sixth game, Snodgrass went out for everything to even the score at 3-3, but being unsuccessful, the score was 4-2 and he never had a chance at the set after that.

On beginning the third set, Snodgrass realized the importance of an early lead. He reached 2-0 only to see Williams play his top game and win out six straight games for the match.

It is to be noted that out of 16 games, in which at least six points were played, Williams won 12 of them. Unmistakably, the Westerner was not winning the right points, as he did in his match against Niles. In the other match Snodgrass won nine of 14 such games. It was also apparent that Snodgrass' court covering was not availing him so much. Against Niles, when out of position, Snodgrass could put up a good job. This was not true Saturday, all of his lobes were short.

Williams deserved to win, so the tennis world is glad to congratulate a victor who has had so many reverses. He has been a good loser in the past, but he showed Saturday that he could be a good winner.

Snodgrass, on the other hand, has left a most favorable impression with his Boston audience. Those who did not see him play through the tournament certainly will want to do so when the national doubles come. He is a good tennis player and is bound to make a reputation in the east when he becomes accustomed to the grass courts. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Player	Score
Williams	6-4
Snodgrass	4-6
Williams	12-10
Snodgrass	10-12

SECOND SET

Player	Score
Williams	4-2
Snodgrass	2-4
Williams	10-8
Snodgrass	8-10

THIRD SET

Player	Score
Williams	6-4
Snodgrass	4-6
Williams	12-10
Snodgrass	10-12

For matter of the doubles match was far superior to the singles match.

EMERSON AND BINZEN WIN
SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 23.—G. B. Emerson of South Orange, N.J., captain of the Columbia tennis team, and his partner, Elliot Binzen of New York City, won the doubles title in the New York State tennis championships here Saturday, defeating J. E. Howard of Baltimore, Md., captain-elect of the Princeton tennis team, and his partner, L. N. White of Austin, Tex., Texas state champion, 6-1, 6-2.

Tilden, paired with Mrs. T. C. Bundy, defeated Alonso and Miss M. K. Browne, 6-2, 6-4.

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WILLIAMS GAINS VICTORY AT LAST

Wins His First Leg on Longwood Bowl by Defeating Harvey Snodgrass

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 23 (Special).—R. N. Williams 2d of Bryn Mawr, Pa., is today in possession of the Longwood Bowl as a result of his victory over Harvey Snodgrass of Los Angeles, Cal., in the final round of the tennis tournament Saturday afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Williams was determined to win this title. In years past he has come through to the finals in the challenge round only to be beaten by one of the other stars, most of whom, by the way, have been westerners like Snodgrass. Griffin, McLoughlin, Johnston and Tilden have all been players who have stopped him. That he desired to win was clearly shown when throughout the match he consistently played the shot that would beat his opponent and not the one he might like to play. Williams is a tennis genius who delights in fast, quick rallies, and the closest placements come off his racket. Saturday he surprised all in a way. When his opponent was faltering, Williams played it safe; whenever he saw that his opponent had recovered his stride, with a driving force that he held all the time in reserve. Williams would chase Snodgrass all over the court to end the point with a clean placement. Twice in the match on the work-boat four of Saskatchewan, returning from the Lipton trophy, defeated the Duluth crew in the 1000-meter race. The Regina crew was scored over a representative of every club in the rowing association, the working-boat race being the only event to bring out entries from all the clubs. The Regina four made a new record for the mile in the working-boat's sculling race, 6m. 10s., defeating the Fort William crew. The final standing in points won is: Duluth, 167; Winnipeg, 69; Kenora, 12.5; Port Arthur, 12; Regina, 10; Fort William, 4.

As play began, it was soon evident that Snodgrass was not up to form. He started slowly, both his hands and his feet finding the middle of the court. His service, too, was uncertain. In contrast, Williams, at his best, played confidently. Unable to break through Williams' service at all in the first set, Snodgrass lost his own service twice, in the first and second sets.

The first game, second set, on his own service, was again a Snodgrass Waterloo. Losing Williams' service, then gaining his own, and losing Williams' meant that he had to do everything early to his opponent's lead of 1-1. On his own service, he won his own service to make the count 3-0, Williams leading. In the sixth game, Snodgrass went out for everything to even the score at 3-3, but being unsuccessful, the score was 4-2 and he never had a chance at the set after that.

On beginning the third set, Snodgrass realized the importance of an early lead. He reached 2-0 only to see Williams play his top game and win out six straight games for the match.

It is to be noted that out of 16 games, in which at least six points were played, Williams won 12 of them. Unmistakably, the Westerner was not winning the right points, as he did in his match against Niles. In the other match Snodgrass won nine of 14 such games. It was also apparent that Snodgrass' court covering was not availing him so much. Against Niles, when out of position, Snodgrass could put up a good job. This was not true Saturday, all of his lobes were short.

Williams deserved to win, so the tennis world is glad to congratulate a victor who has had so many reverses. He has been a good loser in the past, but he showed Saturday that he could be a good winner.

Snodgrass, on the other hand, has left a most favorable impression with his Boston audience. Those who did not see him play through the tournament certainly will want to do so when the national doubles come. He is a good tennis player and is bound to make a reputation in the east when he becomes accustomed to the grass courts. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET

Player	Score
Williams	6-4
Snodgrass	4-6
Williams	12-10
Snodgrass	10-12

SECOND SET

Player	Score
Williams	4-2
Snodgrass	2-4
Williams	10-8
Snodgrass	8-10

THIRD SET

Player	Score
Williams	6-4
Snodgrass	4-6
Williams	12-10
Snodgrass	10-12

For matter of the doubles match was far superior to the singles match.

EMERSON AND BINZEN WIN
SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 23.—G. B. Emerson of South Orange, N.J., captain of the Columbia tennis team, and his partner, Elliot Binzen of New York City, won the doubles title in the New York State tennis championships here Saturday, defeating J. E. Howard of Baltimore, Md., captain-elect of the Princeton tennis team, and his partner, L. N. White of Austin, Tex., Texas state champion, 6-1, 6-2.

Tilden, paired with Mrs. T. C. Bundy, defeated Alonso and Miss M. K. Browne, 6-2, 6-4.

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Los Angeles Fresno

Records by Paddock Accepted in France

International A. A. F. Satisfied With Other Marks

PARIS, July 23 (AP).—A remedy for the inconvenience of having too many starters in 10,000-meter races was under discussion by the congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, in session here Saturday. It was decided that each country should number its entrants from one to four. Those numbered one will start from the first line and those numbered two from the second line. Thus all the countries represented in the race will have an equal chance. The same measure also was adopted for all distance events. The following records, made in 1921, were accepted by the congress:

By C. W. Paddock on March 26, at Berkeley, Cal.: 220-yard dash in 20.4-5s.; 100-yard dash, 9.3-5s.

By Paddock, April 22, 100 meters, 10.2-5s.; 220 meters, 21.1-5s., and 300 meters, 33.4-5s.

By E. A. Brown, June 11, at Philadelphia, 1000 yards, in 2m. 12.1-5s.

By Paavo Nurmi, June 22, at Stockholm, 10,000 meters in 20m. 40.2-5s.; at Stockholm, 1000 meters in 2m. 23.1-5s.

By Sven Lundgren, Sept. 27, 1922, at Stockholm, 1000 meters in 2m. 23.1-5s.

The records made by the New York Athletic Club teams for the 440-yard and 880-yard races on July 5, 1921, also were accepted.

Among the 1922 records accepted were the University of Pennsylvania two-mile and four-mile relays, made on April 29.

Certain records were held over for inquiry as to whether the necessary precautions were taken when they were made. These include Paddock's 300-yard race, established during his 300-meter race; Nurmi's six miles, established during his 10-kilometer race; Nurmi's three miles and the University of Pennsylvania one-mile and 1600-meter relays.

J. S. Edstrom, head of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, presided over the session, which was attended by representatives of the United States, Sweden, England, Italy, Norway, Hungary and France.

INTERSECTIONAL SERIES STATISTICS

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—The following tables show the record of the intersectional games in the two major leagues to date:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	20	.533
Brooklyn	21	22	.488
Philadelphia	11	30	.268
Boston	10	31	.244
Totals	65	103	.371

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	18	.543
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
Washington	19	23	.452
Boston	13	31	.295
Totals	72	95	.429

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF STARTS TODAY

CLEVELAND, O., July 23 (AP).—Nearly 150 golfers, including J. W. Sweeter of New York, United States amateur champion, and Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, seven times western champion and formerly national amateur open title holder, took off today at the Mayfield Country Club in the first half of the 36-hole qualifying play for the western amateur championship.

The contestants had a mark to shoot at in the record score of 35, 33-68, set yesterday in practice by Sweeter, who covered the 440-yard course in four better than par, finishing his round with an eagle 3 on the 460-yard eighteenth by holing a 30-foot putt.

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Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

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SNODGRASS PLAYS TODAY IN N.Y.

Metropolitan Tennis Tourney Progresses Over Week-End—Norton Wins Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22.—In spite of showers that prevented most of the play yesterday in the metropolitan lawn tennis championship, considerable progress was made over the week-end on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Vincent Richards, the winner last year, has not yet decided whether he will compete in the singles, but R. G. Kinsey, 1921 title-holder, has already reached the fourth round, and most of the other leading players have made their appearance, though several had postponed matches on Sunday.

B. I. C. Norton, who desires to be regarded as a representative of Great Britain, rather than South Africa, has already made a deep impression, in the only match he has played. While his forehead is full of sweat, his backhand that has created the greatest interest. It is an extremely effective offensive stroke, played from the level of the shoulder, with a slight crouch when directed against a low ball, and he controls it perfectly. Another strong factor in his success is his remarkable activity, in which he rivals Manuel Alonso. In his match against W. S. Pearce, the latter tried to use his height and reach, but Norton passed him with ease on both sides of the court, disguising the direction well. Norton found himself in difficulties with his service at the start, losing his first two service games, mostly on double faults, but the rest of the match was easy for him, as he won the next 10 games. The score was 6-2, 6-0.

The first matches of Harvey Snodgrass, the new Californian, were postponed until this afternoon, while the other Pacific coast players, H. O. Kinsey, C. J. Griffin, and W. F. Bates have each won once, but P. Neer and J. M. Davies have not played yet, on account of the rain.

R. G. Kinsey was once more at the top of his game in his two matches, his California chop proving as effective as ever on the soft turf courts at Bay Ridge. He disposed of W. J. Desmond, a local player in the second round, on Saturday, and had just managed to defeat the former Chicago veteran, J. C. Neely, on Sunday, when the rain stopped play.

Others who won on Sunday, either finishing before the rain, or through their opponents retiring when they found play stopped, were G. M. Emerson, the Columbia University captain; W. J. Bates of the University of California, and Paul Kong, a Chinese student whose has shown up well in several local tournaments. Edward Kleinadel, the champion of Poland, profited by a bye and a default. The summary:

First Round

S. H. Voshell defeated A. J. Skillman, 6-1, 6-0.
Bertil Friman defeated Melville Karpf, 6-1, 6-0.
R. G. Kinsey defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6-1, 6-0.
Frank Seller defeated G. S. Groesbeck, 6-1, 6-0.
R. E. Roberts defeated Donald Ross, 6-1, 6-0.
Kai Okuma defeated R. H. Lansell, 7-5, 6-4.

Second Round

Victor Chambers defeated Frank Maloney, 6-4, 6-3.
L. K. Larson defeated L. I. Grinnell, 6-1, 6-0.
Dr. George King defeated P. L. Kynast, 6-1, 6-0.
Frank L. McWatty defeated W. E. Boeddinghaus, 6-1, 6-0.
Watson M. Washburn defeated Harold Valentine, 6-1, 6-0.
Norman I. Comes defeated E. T. Appleby, 6-2, 6-0.

Third Round

N. I. Comes defeated W. C. Prill, 6-2, 6-1.
Paul Kong defeated T. T. Cooke, 6-2, 6-1.
R. G. Kinsey defeated J. C. Neely, 6-1, 6-0.
H. B. Fisher Jr. defeated R. St. J. Dix, 6-1, 6-0.

Fourth Round

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FINANCING OF BIG MANITOBA PAPER MILL ARRANGED

Work to Go On Despite Federal Rejection of Branch Railway Project

WINNIPEG, Man., July 21 (Special Correspondence)—Financial arrangements in connection with the \$4,000,000 plant which the Manitoba Pulp & Paper Company proposes to erect at Fort Alexander, Man., have been completed. It is announced by officials of the J. D. McArthur Company, which initiated the project. Under this agreement, it is planned to obtain the sanction of the Government to increase the preference share capital of the company from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000.

It was thought at first that the erection of this plant would have to be postponed on account of the action of the federal Senate in rejecting the branch line program of the Canadian National Railway, which included the construction of a 30-mile railway from the proposed paper plant to the Grand Beach line of the Canadian National Railway. Company officials, however, declare that they are in no way daunted by this development, and are prepared to build this line themselves if necessary. Their charter permits them to do this, they said.

The mill site is located at Fort Alexander, at the southern end of Lake Winnipeg. Concessions have been obtained from the Dominion Government which, it is estimated, will keep a six-machine mill supplied with pulp for 30 years. It is expected that employment for 1500 men will be supplied by this new industry.

165 STOCK CONCERNS FAIL FOR \$101,308,387 LOSS IN TWO YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Samuel Untermyer, in a letter to Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, declares he has abandoned hope of getting legislative laws passed at Albany to regulate the stock exchanges and to protect investors from racketeering and stock market manipulations and blue sky stock promotions. Accordingly, he has decided to introduce a bill for legislation in the next Congress providing for the considerable regulation of stock exchanges and brokers just as national banks are regulated.

Mr. Manly had asked Mr. Untermyer's aid in an investigation of the recent Wall Street failures. The letter denounced the Stock Exchange as responsible for the present crisis, saying that it fought reform and blocked legislation at Albany, and charged that the New York Curb Market was merely its creature and that the Consolidated Stock Exchange could not exist without its co-operation.

In making public the correspondence, the People's Legislative Service asserted that 165 Wall Street firms had failed with \$101,308,387 liabilities in the last two years, and that the public had been defrauded out of more than \$600,000,000 by stock promoters in 1922.

INDIAN COMPROMISE ON NON-COOPERATION A VICTORY FOR MR. DAS

CALCUTTA, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The meeting of the working committee of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay to discuss the vexed question of to enter or not to enter the councils, and generally whether to follow or to eschew Non-Cooperation may certainly be considered a victory for Mr. Das, who advocates entering the councils with a view to shattering the reforms from within.

At the annual meeting of the Congress, in Bihar, Mr. Das, after paying lip service to the idea of Non-Cooperation, and to the successes it had won, strenuously advocated entering the councils. He was defeated by 1600 votes. The compromise vote of Bombay led to many resignations. Mr. Das has also resigned from the working committee, resignation being a common fashion among Non-Cooperators, and a new committee was elected whose members, it is alleged, are not identified with the extreme views of either party.

The compromise fills Mr. Das with satisfaction, as well it may, but his late opponents hold that the Congress as a movement committed political suicide by the committee's vote at Bombay. More plausibly may it be argued that the movement killed itself by its attitude of negation during 1920-22. The political history of India during the last two years shows, and the 24 months session of 1923 shows, more than any others what vast opportunities the reforms, sensibly worked, do offer to the patriotic and constructively-minded Indian politician.

DENMARK RATIFIES RUSSIAN TREATY

COPENHAGEN, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Riksdag has now ratified the commercial treaty with Russia. The Riksdag was specially convened and was again prorogued after a session of rather more than 24 hours, no other business being dealt with. The Folketing accepted the treaty by 105 votes against 21 (the Conservatives) and in the Landsting by 53 against 10 (the Conservatives).

The Bolsheviks are stated to be negotiating for the purchase of one of the largest hotels in Copenhagen.

PAYROLLS SHOW EXPANSION WASHINGTON, July 23—Payrolls of factories have reached record totals, says the Federal Reserve Board. Large gains in the number employed are reported in 20 leading industries, including petroleum refining, steel, saw mills, and types of building materials.



Brig-Gen. F. S. Meighen

ONE of the most interesting figures in Canadian financial, flour milling, and militia circles today is Brig-Gen. F. S. Meighen. General Meighen is a veteran of the World War, and president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited.

In 1913 he "fathered" the Montreal Opera Company, which exchanged artists with the Boston Opera Company. The venture was a failure financially, but General Meighen, as president, succeeded in creating in Montreal a keen interest in grand opera which exists to this day.

He has had a long career in the Canadian militia, and when war broke out he took command of the fourteenth battalion, Royal Montreal regiment, serving in France and Belgium. At the close of hostilities he commanded the Canadian Grenadier Guards in France, and now commands the regiment of the same name in the Canadian militia. In 1917 he was created companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

IRISH TECHNICAL TRAINING TAKEN UP

Administration Is Problem at Dublin Session

DUBLIN, June 19 (Special Correspondence)—Consideration of the future administration of technical instruction in Ireland, owing to the absorption of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction by the Ministry of Agriculture, was an important item in the nineteenth annual congress of the Irish Technical Instruction Association, held recently in Dublin. The two sections of the department, formerly combined under one executive, are now conducted separately.

The president pointed out that, although at present there are not many manufacturing industries in the Free State, when leaders are found with sufficient intelligence and capital to create new industries there will be trained workers ready to do their share.

T. P. Gill, late secretary of the "department," in defending the farmers, recently accused of a wish to hold up education, remarked that the farming classes voluntarily raise a rate for agricultural education and for technical education as well, in every county in Ireland. The safest investment of the state, he considered, was the money applied to education, generally and especially to vocational education.

Statistics show 636 students enrolled in 13 centers in Ireland in day commercial classes; and in afternoon classes in 21 centers, 731 students.

DUTCH CARGO SHIP TO REPLACE STEAM BY DIESEL ENGINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30—Lloyd's list states that shipping circles are somewhat surprised at a proposed conversion from steam to motor drive of a large vessel belonging to the Nederlandsche Stoomvaart Maatschappij, The Blanting, which was built as recently as 1916 is a 10,000-ton single-screw cargo ship, and her steam engines are to be replaced by a Diesel engine of about 3000 horsepower. This is expected to result in an economy of nearly 50 per cent in the fuel bill.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have obtained a Government guarantee for a sum not exceeding £2,800,000 for expenditure in the United Kingdom on material for three ships to be built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast. Two of these are to be 20,000-ton Diesel-engined passenger vessels and will be laid down about September. The third is a 9500-ton motor ship now under construction. Part of the cost is being guaranteed by the Government of the North of Ireland.

The world's largest floating dock, which was surrendered to England by Germany under the terms of the Peace Treaty, is now being put into working order by some 800 men at Chatham.

FURTHER GOLD SHIPMENTS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, July 23—Three more shipments of gold have arrived in New York. The Aquitania brought 78 boxes of bar gold valued at \$2,500,000, consigned from England to J. P. Morgan & Co., and 14 boxes valued at \$465,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The George Washington carried 100,000 gold marks, consigned by the Reichsbank to the Equitable Trust Company.

EXPLORERS WANT TO DIG IN CARTHAGE

CARTHAGE, Tunisia, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—While the scheme of Americans for an extensive exploration of the ruins of ancient Carthage is generally approved and applauded, the publicity given to it has served chiefly to stir up the French authorities and private individuals. A scientific mission from Paris is expected at an early date, but it is felt that the same practical sympathy is not extended to excavation work in Tunisia as for that in other parts of North Africa, and that the money allowed by the Government for Carthage exploration and the acquisition of sites thereto has not been administered to the best advantage.

Count Byron Kuhn has arranged a Carthage conference to be held at the Sorbonne, in which M. Louis Bertrand and other persons of eminence will take part. At the same time the Comité des Dames Amies de Carthage is arranging a great gathering for the autumn. One of the enterprises of the Comité des Dames Amies de Carthage is the periodical publication of a "bulletin" giving an account of what is being done.

CONFERENCE DENIES ROADS SEIZURE MOVE

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Denial that the national conference on railway valuation has made any move that would result in government ownership or confiscation of the railways was made yesterday in a statement by Donald B. Richberg, general counsel for the conference, whose reply brief to attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission will be filed before the commission today. The conference, formed here May 25, contends that the valuation of the carriers for rate-making purposes should be based on original cost of building and equipment, against the contention of the railways that it should be based on present costs of replacement.

The brief is signed by Mr. Richberg, Herman L. Ekern, Attorney-General of Wisconsin; J. W. Murphy, Attorney-General of Arizona, and Greenville S. MacFarland, special counsel for the city of Boston, who argued the case orally before the commission recently.

HIGH BUILDING COSTS BLAMED ON METHODS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Failure of the building industry to improve its methods, both at the building site and at the factory is blamed by L. J. Horowitz, president of the Thompson-Starrett Company, for the huge pay rolls and consequent high costs in the industry. He declares:

Primitive methods still prevail. The chief reason that bricks sell at \$13 a thousand in Chicago and over \$20 in New York is that modern machinery and appliances are used in Chicago as against antiquated methods at the factories supplying the New York market. Mr. Horowitz proposed four ways of reducing costs of building: Machinery instead of manual labor at the building; more modern machinery in the factories; substitute building materials; and a revision of the building code.

SWEDEN DEVELOPS SPITENSBØHN

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (By Northern News Service)—The Riksdag Finance Commission has approved a subsidy of 1,800,000 crowns for the development of the mineral resources of Spiten, belonging to Swedish nationals.

BOK PRIZE RULES ARE ANNOUNCED

Plans Competing for \$100,000 Award Must Be Received by November 15

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Open to all citizens of the United States, as well as to all institutions, national, state, or local, the Edward W. Bok peace award of \$100,000, conditions of which have been issued today by the American Peace Award Committee, shows signs of promoting widespread discussion and a possible solution of the vexed question of the participation of the United States in affairs which affect world peace. Four subsidiary awards of \$5000 each may be offered should the jury of award finally decide upon a composite plan.

Mr. Bok's offer has been greeted with enthusiasm by prominent men and women of varying shades of political opinion, and has already awakened a response from several contestants. All plans already received have been returned to the senders, and copies of the conditions will be forwarded to them. Similar copies may be obtained by all would-be competitors by application to the office of the American Peace Award, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

In a summary preceding the detailed statement of conditions, the scope of the plan sought is defined broadly as follows:

The winning plan must provide a practicable means whereby the United States can take its place and do its share toward preserving world peace, while not making only by individuals, but also by organizations, national, state or local. Every plan submitted must be accompanied by a summary of not over 600 words. The total length of the paper, exclusive of the summary, is not to be over 5000 words. Manuscripts must be typewritten.

Manuscripts must not bear the author's name, or any identifying sign. Each manuscript must have attached to it a plain sealed envelope containing the author's name and address.

All plans must be received at the office of the American Peace Award by midnight on Nov. 15 next.

The names of the best plan and of ideas or sections taken from each of several other plans. If the jury decides to select a composite plan of this kind, there are also offered by Mr. Bok a second, third, fourth and fifth awards of \$5000 each, for any plans for portions of plans used by the jury in a composite plan. If, however, the jury of award accepts one plan in full, making no additions to it from other plans, no subsidiary awards will be made.

Two-Payment Plan The main award of \$100,000 is to be made in two payments: fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) will be paid to the author of the winning plan as soon as the jury of award has selected it. The second fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) will be paid to the author if and when the plan, in substance and intent, is approved by the United States Senate; or if and when the jury of award decides that an adequate degree of popular support has been demonstrated for the winning plan.

Optimism with regard to the solution of the problem and a general feeling that the discussion and agitation of the question alone will be helpful in relieving the present deadlock of opinion on the League of Nations issue is expressed in communications which the Peace Award Committee is receiving daily from prominent men and women, who though divided on many problems are reunited in including in their political and social programs the plank of peace.

Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, expresses his appreciation of Mr. Bok's public-spirited offer in the following terms:

"There can be no question as to the nobility of the motive which has inspired the offer or the importance of the object. I trust that the plan will stimulate discussion and promote a better understanding of the essential conditions of peace, and of the nature and extent of practicable cooperation to conserve it."

AMERICAN MARKETS PATTERN FOR JAPAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—A terminal market system similar to that now being worked out in this city, will be recommended to the larger cities in Japan, and in all probability will be adopted. A Japanese committee of investigation, consisting of S. Honda, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tokyo, and E. Inamura, Deputy Mayor of Kyoto, recently visited New York, surveyed the city's market system, and approved it as a model for Japanese cities, according to a statement by Edwin J. O'Malley, the city commissioner of markets.

The Japanese wish, above all things, to eliminate the middleman and have taken up the terminal market system as a possible means to do this. Secretary Honda said that the Japanese Government, while it would furnish ample funds and build the necessary market buildings, would exclude middlemen from any participation in the new project.



International Organization in Aeronautics

AS THE framework of human society becomes more and more complex with the passing of the generations, and as the development of better and quicker means of transportation and communication lead to a broadening of the scope of the interests of the individual man, the schemes of organization designed to facilitate common action for a common purpose necessarily become constantly more elaborate and more far-reaching. Humanity's horizon constantly recedes, and the minimum extent of the boundaries within which true isolation can be practiced grows larger each year. Whether in politics, in industry and commerce, or in natural science, the rule is the same.

In political units the growth has been from the Italian city-state of the Middle Ages to the modern empire, an ever-growing agglomeration of territory which may be populated by a score of distinct races. The United States have grown from a collection of independent and mutually jealous colonies to a federal republic with a steady trend toward increasing removal of power from the hands of the state governments, and its centralization at Washington. More recently still the movement toward extension of the boundaries of organization has even transcended national borders, and a horde of plans for direct international co-operation have been dreamed of, while a few of them have actually reached the stage of useful application.

Although this growing centralization and extending co-operation are evident everywhere, there are a few activities in which they are particularly manifest because particularly necessary. The navigation of ships and aircraft, vehicles whose operations can hardly be confined to any single state or country, forms the most notable instance. International conferences for dealing with marine affairs, and especially with the administration of port regulations and the upkeep of lighthouses and other warnings for mariners, have long been common, and since the war the necessity of similar conferences to deal with the navigation of the air has become apparent.

Governmental Conferences

The first of such post-war meetings was that at Versailles, where the International Air Navigation Convention was drawn up in 1919 as an incident to the establishment of formal peace between the Allied Powers and Germany. The convention, unfortunately not yet ratified by the United States Senate, provides in elaborate detail for the licensing of pilots and the issuance of airworthiness certificate to aircraft, and for practices to be observed when crossing an international boundary by air.

Although a good beginning in itself, the International Convention requires constant modification in the light of experience, and occasional meetings of the Allied Powers have been held in order to afford an opportunity for discussion and suggestion of possible alterations. While most of the questions that arise are practical ones, suitable for settlement by the designers and operators of aircraft, a certain number of difficult points of jurisprudence and require the attention of lawyers. In order that such matters might be treated by experts, a congress of aerial law was held in Prague last year, and the effect of aerial travel on law, both domestic and international, was discussed at length. In America, too, there have been several interstate meetings where such questions have been principal items on the agenda, and the American Bar Association has given extended attention to the relation between air transport and states' rights.

Commercial Co-operation

The conferences and congresses so far mentioned have been purely governmental in their nature. There are others, however, which have originated in the needs of industry. An international air line necessarily involves co-operation between the business men of several states, as no state is willing to have its air transport facilities entirely in the hands of aliens. Furthermore, if a continental network of lines is to reach its maximum usefulness there must be preliminary agreement on schedules, transfer privileges, the holding of airplanes to wait for connections, and other similar matters. Where, as in Europe, the continent is made up of many states, an international organization becomes essential to attend to all such matters. For that purpose the International Air Traffic Association has been formed, and while it started with few members outside of north central Europe it has grown, as the necessity for it became more and more apparent, to include either direct or indirect representation of nearly all the companies now operating aerial passenger services across national borders.

Only through such an organization does there seem to be hope of an ultimate closing of the gap which now separates the air lines of Europe into two groups, the Teutonic and the others. Air travel across Germany has always been difficult by reason of that gap and the non-cooperation between German and French companies, but the situation is much better this year than ever before. Last year there was no connection between the two groups of lines at any point, the nearest contact being between the German route terminating at Zurich and the French one running to Lausanne. In 1922, as the result of the establishment of a London-Berlin service, connection can be made either at London or Amsterdam, and it is probable that, as soon as any improvement in the political situation manifests itself, the long-projected German line from Dresden to Prague will be put into operation to make connection with the French machines stopping at the Czech capital on the way from Paris to Constantinople.

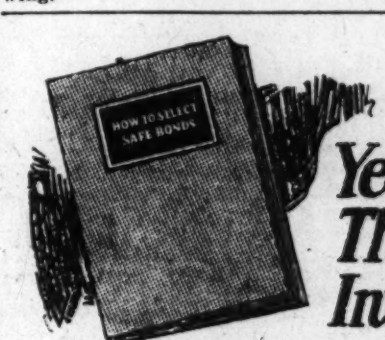
The development of aircraft and the improvement of their performances, necessarily rest on the study of the fundamental science and on the work of laboratories, as well as on the application of the lessons of operating experience. In aerodynamics, as in chemistry and biology, and every other field of scientific work, there is so much work to be done that needless duplication of effort should be avoided, and that can be done only by the fullest possible exchange of information between the laboratories in various parts of the world. No country can afford to neglect what is being done elsewhere, and if the war-time policy of keeping everything confidential were to be followed, all alike must suffer.

While the mere interchange of information gained by research is important, that is not all that is required. There should be some action to insure that the results coming from different sources are comparable, and also to facilitate consultation for the discussion of common problems and for the extension of mutual aid in connection with difficulties which, newly arising at one laboratory, may already have been met and overcome at another.

Recent London Congress

It was for those purposes that the recent international air congress in London, like its predecessors in Paris and elsewhere, was held. In the course of the congress, which lasted for a week, there was discussion of 30 papers selected for presentation from among a much larger number offered, and delegates from a score of countries exchanged views and information on the subjects taken up. The German laboratories, unfortunately, were not represented but there was active participation from every other country in the world where any active work in aerodynamics is being done. Such congresses should be regular biennial events, for they are capable of clearing many misunderstandings and putting all of aeronautical science on a sounder footing than it could have if each nation attempted to stand by itself, and make its own experimental work independent of everyone else's.

Another feature of the present effort to secure international co-operation in aerodynamics is the making of standardized tests. In order to insure that there are no consistent differences between the various laboratories, or, if there are such differences, to determine the nature and magnitude of the corrections which must be applied to data taken from one in order that they may be strictly comparable with results obtained from another, a series of models of wings and other objects has been made in England and is now being circulated around the world, measurements of air resistance being made in all the wind tunnels from which extensive contributions to the literature of the subject have come in recent years. If a given form is found to offer different resistances in an American, a French, and a Dutch wind tunnel, for example, attention will be turned to the reasons for the differences and to the possibility of eliminating them. The crossing of an international boundary, even though it take the form of an ocean, should not change the laws of aerodynamics or the nature of the flow of air around a wing.



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Special from Monitor Bureau | ural that the Russians should also

The French had insisted on the recognition by the Bolsheviks of Russia's debts to France. The Russian people realized, however, that it was not Lenin or Trotsky who would pay the debts, but the Russian people. When the French argued that they could not pay their debts to England and America unless they received German reparations, it was only nat-

minister further maintained that Rumania is not creating any precedent in the seizure and liquidation of former-enemy properties, a precedent having already been created by Germany herself. In accordance with the requirements of the peace treaties the minister added that Rumania will report to the Reparations Commission all sums received from the liquidation of former-enemy properties.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A Question of Price

THERE are times when it seems as if the bookkeeper of the artist were of greater concern to the public than his work. It is not the beauty of a painting but the price it fetches in the saleroom that inspires endless enthusiastic little paragraphs in a press always eager to print them. The newspaper reporter apparently has unrestricted access to the artist's income accounts and makes a "story" out of them, confiding their facts and figures to his readers. The man in the street has the privilege of learning that this painter earns \$100,000 a year, and that the other \$50,000. Also, it is disclosed to him that the wheel of fortune sometimes turns even in the studio, and that, from the \$100,000 and the \$50,000, painter and illustrator can drop to just nothing.

All this, I need hardly say, is no business whatever of the man in the street or the newspaper reporter. Whether the painter can paint or the illustrator draw is the one fact of importance either need know. But as so much is heard of the question of the artist's price, so much heard, too, of the threat of his getting it no longer, it is not an indiscretion to consider the reason for what some people go so far as to call the coming "slump."

British Artists

I am writing now of the American artist, for the conditions in England are not the same as in the United States. Of this truth I was reminded the other day when a catalogue of the latest exhibition of the British Artists was sent to me. The Society of British Artists is an old society, to which age has lent a certain dignity. It was never exactly a rival to the Royal Academy, its original object being rather to provide another exhibition gallery for artists when the Royal Academy began to be too crowded.

The society's past has been respectable, but brilliant only during the one famous interval when Whistler was first a member and then its president. Still, it has always been fairly representative of British art, and since Whistler's time has had for president such accomplished painters as Alfred East and Brangwyn, who have now been succeeded by Solomon Solomon, a royal academician. Its exhibitions, always excepting under Whistler's rule, have kept to about the same average, which is that of the usual exhibition of American societies.

This brief reminder of the history of the British Artists will explain the reason of my interest in the catalogue. Once it was considered bad form for the catalogue of most societies of artists in England, as in America, to mention prices. Good form required the subject of price to be reserved for the privacy of the secretary's office or the salesman's table. But the British Artists' catalogue a list of prices is printed, and a careful study of it may enlighten the American artist who wonders why in the world he does not sell his pictures as fast as he paints and shows them.

It is as surprising in another way, as the list of sales from the latest Venice exhibition. The average price at the British Artists will strike the American artist as a starvation wage. No \$2000 and \$3000 for a water color but, as a rule, \$10 or \$15, with an occasional 25 pounds or guineas in the ambitious flight of a more popular painter. Two paintings valued at 1000 guineas each take one's breath away, so out of scale are they in columns where moderation is the rule, where even \$300 and \$200 and \$100 are the exceptions. Evidently, artists in England do not think their reputation will be gone, or left unmade, if they ask prices within reason, or that according to the money value they claim for their painting or print or bronze will its artistic excellence be measured.

American Mistake

But this is precisely what the American artist does think and precisely where he makes his mistake. The man who has arrived, whose reputation is secured and position assured, may risk an extortionate price and get it. I say risk advisedly, because it is a risk, what comes suddenly today possibly not coming at all tomorrow, as more than one artist of genuine distinction has learned to his cost. True, the typical American who buys anything likes to have big prices asked him, whether in the department store or the studio. He fancies he is not getting much if he is not paying out of reason for it.

The misfortune is that when times are hard the artist is the first to suffer. Men must eat, must go clothed, must have a roof over their heads, but they can do without pictures, though without them life may be drearier. The drawback for the artist in this emergency is that, having put up his price, he cannot bring it down, since to bring it down would give the impression that his work was no longer in demand. This is the case not merely with paintings, but with water colors, prints, sculpture. When the artist soars too high in expressing his own estimate of his genius in dollars and cents, the public purse cannot always keep pace with him, and the bargain counter, which is a lure to the department store, offers no attraction in the studio.

The artist cannot stoop to the bargains that are the salvation of the dry-goods man. One often hears whispers of difficulties through which artists of

distinction, who should never have had to face them, are passing simply because they cannot sell their work at the old willingly accepted price, and are afraid nobody will ever want it again if they once offer it for less.

If this is the case with artists of distinction, matters are worse for artists of no distinction whatever. The absurdity is that it is often the artist of no distinction who believes that his big price proclaims his work as a masterpiece. The highbrow may protest against the indignity to art, considering the money question in connection with it, one way or the other; but the artist can no more afford superiority to the money question than the layman. He cannot live on art alone, and he is none the less an artist for a little business sense, which, the fact is, most great artists have had and have. But to exaggerate the financial value of his work is as fatal for him as it is for the dry-goods man to exaggerate the value of his silks and notions.

The root of the evil is in the prevailing idea, too often encouraged in art schools, correspondence schools, "commercial art" workshops, that art is a pleasant, easy way to get rich quick, and the half-fledged student starts out under the delusion that he has only to ask the biggest prices to arrive quickest at his goal. To distribute copies of the British Artists' catalogue among the professors of this pernicious doctrine and their pupils might help to bring about a healthier state of affairs among the artists of America.

Fair Women and Portrait Painting

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 29

PORTRAITS do not appear in modern art before the end of the fourteenth century. The first real portrait painter of northern Europe was Jan van Eyck, who is generally considered to be the ancestor of our painting of today. The oldest black-and-white portrait known is one of St. Bernhard of Siena, by an engraver whom we call the Master of the Playing Cards (his chief production), since we do not know his real name. He drew Bernhard probably a year or two before A. D. 1448, and engraved the plate soon after Bernhard's canonization in 1460.

Now it is very strange what a comparatively small percentage of all the portraits ever produced are portraits of women. Man's proverbial chivalry seems to be absent here. By the way, as often as not the chief end of portraiture is to slur over facts, and something like that obtains in this case. Dürer painted two elaborate portraits of his father; of his mother he made only one drawing. He never painted a picture of his wife Agnes at all, but of himself, however, he painted at least half a dozen.

Every in France

Take the period of Louis XIV and Louis XV, which is, in black-and-white, one of the finest in the history of the art. That genius Nanteuil engraved 227 portraits of men, most of them wonderfully fine, but only eight of women. For Edelinck the number was 19 to 15, for Morin 50 to 6, for Masson 28 to 1.

Yet that was a time when women played a most important part in national life, not only socially but politically. There have been specialists, of course, but even their production does not affect the percentage very much when the entire mass of portraiture is under consideration. What makes the fact more remarkable is that something which concerns us all is involved, namely, beauty. As regards the figure, no doubt male humanity has its points and the question is not above argument. But portraiture deals with the face, and there the consensus is so general that there is no doubt as to who is meant when "the fair sex" is spoken of. "Fair" sex! It is very funny in what constant terror Englishmen are lest it should seem as if their feelings were running away with them. When an Englishman is thoroughly impressed he does not admit that a thing is very fine; it is only "rather fine, don'tcherknow." The Frenchman, the German, the Italian, call it the "beautiful" sex, but the Englishman's "fair" means the same.

What Is Beauty?

What constitutes "beauty"? Leonardo da Vinci, Dürer and hundreds of others of the greatest have struggled with that problem, and every one of them gave it up in the end. They could not come to a satisfactory conclusion.

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The Empress Maria Feodorovna, by J. Lampi Sr.

In considering artistic beauty; how much less hope is there for anyone subjecting the human face to inquiry. One thing seems certain—usage is an important factor, perhaps the factor in determining the bent of our criticism. The better acquainted we are with a thing, the more chance there is of our finding it beautiful. When you happen to migrate to a new country you do not fancy the faces of the women there at all; the memories of those at home are still with you. But they always grow upon you and in time you declare them to be beautiful. Hardly anything surprises you more than when you see portraits of women such as Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Anne of Austria (Queen of France), once far famed as beauties. That is because their types are utterly new, utterly foreign to you.

How do such types come to pass? A strange intertwining of the factors determined by nature and by art produces them.

Hair and Ornaments

If there is such a thing as beauty in a man, and we do call some men "handsome" at least—he owes it to nature, pure and simple. There is no "make-up" involved, but there always is in the case of a woman. Think only of the important part played by the hair. Every woman can totally change her looks by the way she does her hair. Over and above this there are the ornaments which she has at her disposal. Famous beauties depend upon the jewels, the diadems, the ropes of pearls, the combs and the feathers they wear in their hair, and upon what they wear around their necks for the greatest part of the effect which they succeed in producing. A sitter can alter her appearance

totally, by showing herself to the painter in a low-cut dress, instead of with a high collar around her throat. By adding flowers in the hair or at the bosom, a completely different shade can be given to the complexion. All these things, a good deal more than the simple cut of the features, determine the style of a woman's beauty, and they are the essentials for the portrait painter.

Every now and then some woman looms up with ideas of her own on the subject of personal beauty. She dresses her face and figure in accordance with these new ideas. And now art has its innings. If the lady in question is fortunate enough to engage the interest of some able painter, he may make a fine portrait of her, which presently becomes the rage, and all the women who see it hasten to adopt the novelty, thus raising it to the dignity of having become a type. Thus it was that Sandro Botticelli created a new type of female beauty in the days of the early Florentine Renaissance: thus Mary Stuart induced her contemporaries to

remodel their looks after her own example; thus, at a much later date, Empress Eugénie set up a new ideal, and later still, all female society in England modeled their appearance

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after the type of beauty which Rossetti and his followers placed before them, and which he had evolved from the quondam seamstress, Elizabeth Siddall.

Mention of Mary Stuart leads me to the interesting question of "likeness." We have a number of fairly well authenticated portraits of the Scottish Queen. Some of them were done in France, the rest in Great Britain. When you look at some you would never believe the others to represent the same person. If you ever have the chance to see your own portrait, you will scarcely ever think it like; but that is easily accounted for. You know yourself from the looking glass, which, of course, reflects your right side as left, and vice versa. But as nobody's face is exactly the same right and left, this is enough to disturb you when you see yourself in the portrait, wherein the painter has given the two sides as they really are.

However, your family are seldom much better satisfied as to the portrait being like than you yourself. The fact that they being with you always, know you so much better than the artist, who has a ten or twenty hours, may account for some of this. But the real reason is that the artist paints as much of himself as he paints of you into the picture.

The greater an artist is, the more of his own individuality is introduced into his work, be it portrait or anything else. A vital part of his individuality is bound up with his nationality.

The French painters unconsciously made a Frenchwoman of Mary Stuart, the British an Englishwoman. This explains the disparity on the score of "likeness" between the two.

Some years ago Strang went from London to America and drew a lot of portraits there. He made decided Englishmen of all his sitters, and what is more, generally gave them a sixteenth century cast. That was because he drew them in his "Holbein manner," a sort of red-and-black crayon technique which he had adopted in imitation of the famous Windsor drawings. The style had struck his fancy hugely and to carry it through interested him a good deal more than getting an astonishing likeness.

But this was not a peculiarity of his. Reynolds had sitters of all stations of life and all degrees of refinement. But on the canvas his genius and the impetus of his talent have transformed them one and all into the most noble lords and most elegant ladies. It is the inferior kind of craftsmen only whose principal aim is to come close to nature and nothing more. Sadly enough that is just what the eye of untrained laity delights in most, above all in portraiture.

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Good Gains

Page 6 of Editor & Publisher, June 23, carried this item:

"Newspaper (advertising) lineage in May for the 29 cities and 127 newspapers listed by the New York Evening Post Statistical Department showed a gain over May, 1922, of 14,064,335 agate lines, or about 12 per cent, the 1923 total being 127,369,087 lines, against 113,304,752 lines."

TWELVE PER CENT is a good, substantial average gain. The gain of The Christian Science Monitor, in advertising lineage, for May, 1923, as compared with May, 1922, was

65 per cent

For June the Monitor's gain over 1922 was

77 per cent

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THE HOME FORUM

Which of Keats' Odes the Greatest

A GROUP of lovers of poetry were discussing the odes of Keats. One declared that the "Grecian Urn" was not only the finest poem in English, but that it was as absolute a work of art as the Parthenon or the Venus de Milo or the Sistine Madonna. I objected that it did not seem to me as fine as either Keats' "Nightingale" or Shelley's "West Wind," because it lacked the perfection of the former and the overpowering eloquence of the latter. The debate continued with great animation until at last a lady asked, impatiently, "But what difference does it make which is the greatest? Is it not the greatest for each one of us which he or she likes best? If several things are all good, why worry about which is the greatest?"

These disconcerting remarks put an end to the argument for the time being; but I have returned to it mentally more than once since, for I cannot convince myself that the last speaker was right. I do not think that time spent in trying to determine the relative excellence of Keats' odes is wasted, even though I love and reverence them. I am glad to say, for once does full justice to the latter, which is a superb poem, too little known. "In spite of its ambiguity and in spite of its irregular meter," he says, bravely, "I find more force of poetry in Keats' Ode than in Keats'." In spite of one's prejudice in favor of the greater poet, it came on me as a small shock, therefore, to find that Mr. Robert Bridges, in his already famous Essay on Keats, ranks "Autumn" as the very best of all Keats' odes.

Mr. Bridges, after minutely examining Keats' six great odes, arranged them as follows, according to merit: (1) "Autumn," (2) "Nightingale," (3) "Melancholy," (4) "Psyche," (5) "Grecian Urn," and (6) "Indolence." Commenting upon this arrangement,

Sir Arthur expresses surprise, as most readers would, that so eminent a critic should consider the "Autumn" superior to the "Nightingale" or the "Grecian Urn," and proceeds to arrange the list in what he thinks the proper order: (1) "Nightingale," (2) "Psyche," (3) "Grecian Urn," (4) "Autumn," (5) "Melancholy," and (6) "Indolence," and he adds that the fragment of the "Maia Ode," the odes to Pan and to Sorrow, in "Endymion," should be included in the list. He ranks them above the "Indolence," and perhaps above the "Autumn."

With this arrangement I agree, my only doubt being whether the "Psyche" or the "Grecian Urn" should be put in the second place. If the reader will take down his Keats, and read the six (or nine) odes aloud, asking himself not only which is transcendent in thought and expression, but which is transcendent as a whole—that is, as a piece of poetic architecture—he will, I think, at least understand why Sir Arthur ranked the "Nightingale" first. The reason he gives is that, more than any of the others, it "contains the Great Thrill, it compels that sudden, silent, upon a peak in Darien shiver, that awed surprise of the magic of poetry."

To me few things in art are more marvelous than the "Ode to a Nightingale." Even Mr. Bridges, though he ranks the "Autumn" above it, confesses: "I could not name any English poem of the same length which contains so much beauty as this." Compared with it the "Autumn" seems only decoration of a theme, the "Melancholy" thin. As for the "Psyche," though the last strophe is one of the finest in the language, the rest lacks the spontaneity of both the "Nightingale" and the "Urn," and even the "Urn," though many good critics prefer it to the "Nightingale," seems to me to be relatively deficient in unity and progression of thought and the billowy rise to a crest, as of an ocean roller, that is the special beauty of the "Nightingale." "Such verse," says Sir Arthur, "reaches beyond technical perfection to the very root of all tears and joy."

Sir Arthur mentions the "Fragment of an Ode to Maia." It is only sixteen lines, but Matthew Arnold chose it as the only specimen of Keats' poetry which he could find room for in his essay on the poet. In this essay he developed the idea about Keats that has puzzled many readers—that his poetry was "Shakespearean," but all he meant was, as he says quite clearly, that Keats, more than any other poet, was a master of language. "Shakespearean work it is; not imitative, indeed, of Shakespeare, but Shakespearean, because its expression has that rounded perfection and felicity of loveliness of which Shakespeare is the great master." And then he gives part of the fragment to prove his assertion:

Or may I woo thee
In earlier stillness, or thy smiles
Seek as they once were sought, in
Grecian tales,
By bards . . .
Leaving great verse unto a little clan,
O, give me their old vigor, and unlearn
Save of the quiet primrose, and the
span
Of heaven, and few ears,
Rounded by these, my song should die
away
Content as theirs,
Rich in the simple worship of a day!

The passage is what Arnold would have called a "touchstone of taste." R. M. G.

Among the Mountains of Bosnia

Compared with the view from a grassy bank not far from the little town of Ilidje, I felt that few countries could present more surpassing loveliness or possessed grander mountain scenery than this of southern Bosnia.

We were listening to the conversation of our companion—a young Bosnian in whose company we had visited this small town. "Yes, that peak yonder is Trebevit," he was saying. "Other mountains in Bosnia are higher but few are so beautiful. It is like the central Jewel in a crown of precious stones, for it is surrounded by a ring of mighty mountains. But it is beyond it that the most romantic mountains lie; there is the Bresitza which means in Serbian the Distaff, and the Hodja, so-called because it resembles a bodja bowed in prayer; and the great Romanja Planina, which we Bosnians speak of as the robbers' land; for so wild and vast is the Romanja that outlaws have never been exterminated from it."

"It would be wonderful to have a sight of all those mountains," I observed. "From the summit of Trebevit you can see them all," he replied, "including—so some say—even Maglic, the Misty One, for that is the meaning of its name, on whose slopes the ibex is said still to find its home."

We resolved to make the climb of Trebevit our very next duty. Accordingly, a day or so later, we made a start very early in the morning, accompanied by our Bosnian friend, and after an arduous climb, arrived at the summit, which was formed of a confusion of rocks piled one above another, in time to witness the setting of the sun over a scene that could scarcely be equaled for beauty; mountain forms stretching away in all directions, the distant ones gradually fading from view as the sun's rays disappeared from the highest peaks.

changing their color from orange to pink, then purple, and then hazy blue. In the west the Igman range—of dark blue color on account of the forests that cover its sides—was darkly silhouetted against the flaming orange sky, which gradually faded into yellow and green as the sun dropped from view. Right down below stretched the blue-green valley, along which the river Bosna wound its way. In the center of the valley could just be discerned the twinkling lights of Ilidje, now appearing as the dusk increased. Most of the descent had to be made in the darkness.

On arriving at the small town of Pale we found ourselves on the borders of Bosnia's wildest district—the rugged Romanja Planina. It proved to be a giant mountain—not in height, but in its enormous mass; the summit forming a plateau of bare rock, twelve miles across, and scarred like the teeth of a saw.

We had not been long on the road when a storm caused us to seek shelter in a wayside gospoda or hostel. On entering we found several peasants sitting about inside, who at first

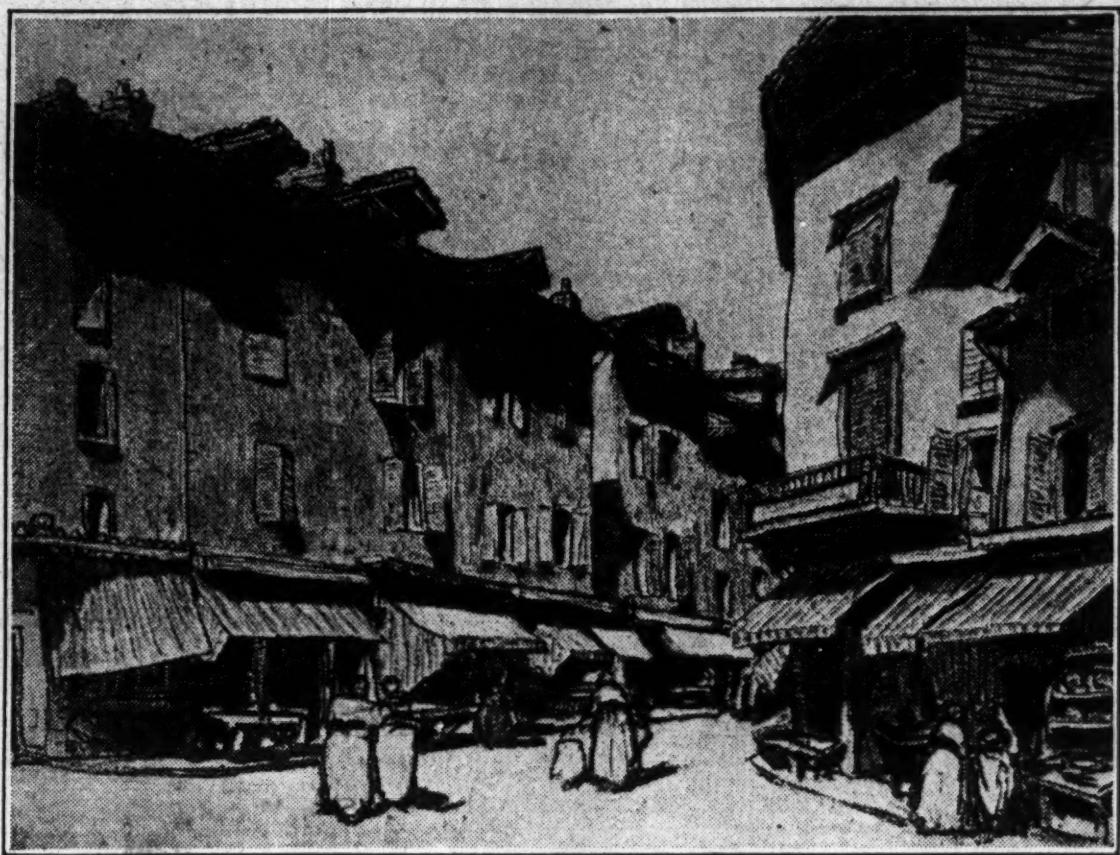
"I Must Away"

You say a thousand things
Persuasively,
And with strange passion hotly I agree,
And praise your zeal,
And then
A blackbird sings
On April lilac, or field-faring men,
Ghost-like with loaded wain,
Come down the twilight lane
To rest,
And what is all your argument to me?
Oh, yes—I know, I know.
It must be so,
You must devise
Your myriad policies,
For we are little wise,
And must be led and marshalled . . .
And surely it is wrong
To count my blackbird's song,
My cones of lilac, and my wagon team,
More than a world of dream.
But still
A voice calls from the hill—
I must away—
I cannot hear your argument today.
—John Drinkwater.

There could be no doubt about it. It was the Giant Swallowtail, the Orange Dog, at last!

The beautiful creature moved slowly from flower to flower, and I followed without disturbing it. What pictures it made, now poised against the orange, now the scarlet! I had never thought of Orange Dogs and anemones, only Orange Dogs and orange trees. As I tried to picture it in a southern setting, it left the gay blossoms by the white lattice, fencing, and made its way to the honeysuckle hedge. This seemed more suitable, more southern, I fancied—orange blossoms can scarcely be sweeter than this vine.

Again I sought to picture the life of my guest, to divine something of the adventures of its long journey to my garden. Had it come the great distance alone, or had there been ancestral relays to break the weary miles? How could I know? But it was pleasant to fancy that this light winged creature had actually known the sunny southland, that I had never seen, that it had fed and fattened on the glossy leaves of the orange tree.



"La Rue de la Boucherie, Limoges." From the Charcoal by H. A. Webster

eyed us with wonder and amusement, but soon made room for us on one of the benches. Presently one of them produced a guzla—a curiously carved one-stringed instrument immemorially used by the peasants, and began to play, accompanying it with singing. His songs were traditional ones, recounting the deeds of love or valor or national and mythical heroes; the music having a mournful, almost melancholy sound. The whole atmosphere was most intense—the bare white-washed room with the great stove at one end where the matron silently prepared our repast; the picturesque costumes—the sombre music—all accompanied by the sounds of the thunder, rain, and wind outside, which, whenever a new-comer entered, poured in through the wooden door as he opened it. When at last the rain ceased we bade good-by and continued on our way.

By the time we arrived at the head of the pass, the sun had set, leaving a most magnificent twilight scene all around us; the Romanja stretching behind, and ahead interminable ridges of mountains as far as the black rock of Montenegro.

Poe's Legend

His legend has grown curiously. . . . The reasons for it are of course largely romantic, personal rather than literary. He is distinctly so much the most, as to be almost the only, romantic figure of our literature; and his romantic interest has greatly influenced the critical estimate of his work. In the first place it has led to the production of an unusual amount of criticism of this. And this criticism has been increasingly favorable. His contemporaries took a much less extravagant view of it. For them there was less mystery about Poe himself, and they entertained none of the illusions that, in place of destroying, as usual, in Poe's case seems to have multiplied. Then, too, the appreciation of literary art has greatly increased with us—to an excess, at present, I think, that fairly matches our earlier provincialism. Moreover, the spirit of literary generosity, particularly abounding in America toward our own authors—our own shortcomings in all fields—touched by the hard fate and possible injustice which Poe endured and from which his personal reputation suffered in the eyes of his contemporaries and the succeeding generation, has tended to exalt his literary reputation, with no doubt the instinct that its exaltation may serve to excuse or at least obscure his infirmities. To his contemporaries Poe was a man and a writer like another, to be measured by his performance. To subsequent critics he gradually came to appear as unique in a literature especially in need of the element he represents. And now it is difficult to judge him in the interests of truth without a melancholy consciousness of disloyalty to tradition. To recall one more Sainte-Beuve's serviceable remark to Arnold about Lamartine: "he was important to us." A spot of scarlet in a monotone of subdued hues, he naturally, as we got farther and farther away from him, came more and more to rivet the attention. —W. C. Brownell, in "American Prose Masters."

A TWISTING, curving street in old Limoges, France. Probably the gossiping women in the foreground have walked it many times in their uneventful lives on their way to the patisserie for their daily loaf of bread, or to the epicure for their favorite "haricots verts," and yet probably they never saw it as did Webster, who has drawn it so skillfully with his charcoal. Probably they failed to see the picturesque in the broken ray of light and the laughing blind to their thrifty French souls would mean a need for repair, to Webster it meant an irregularity of rectangle, a slight shifting of shadow that would give joy to anyone with the instinct of an artist. He has caught the sharp, clear sunlight, and the deep transparent darks of the shadows. He has seen this crooked old street with its tall, narrow houses as a delightful pattern of rectangles in light and dark, of delicately but firmly drawn lines.

And after we have enjoyed it from his viewpoint, we can in imagination explore the intriguing-looking shops; we can stand behind the confidential pair on the right and enjoy their conversation about the day's affairs, or are they haggling over a centime? We can follow behind the that figure in the center and pursue the figure of the unknown which lies around the corner.

The Orange Dog

Long years ago I first read of this marvelous creature of the southland, and marveled and rejoiced with the naturalist who had found it in close proximity to her northern home. I studied carefully the description of its coloring and markings that I might recognize it readily, and per chance, some fine day by suddenly exclaiming, "The Orange Dog," and starting off in hot pursuit of it. Just why I thought these words and acts of mine would impress the honest, plodding folk to whom the Red Admirals, the Painted Ladies, the Monarchs, the Fritillaries, and the Swallowtails of their own fields and orchards were but butterflies "and nothing more," I cannot now imagine. But at any rate I rehearsed the incident of my discovery many times. It never failed to give me a strange, delicious thrill.

Years passed. I made the acquaintance of the Mourning Cloak, the Azure Tip, the Hop Merchant, the Copper, and others of their tribe. I found such rare and lovely moths as the Polyphemus, the Bride, the Sweetheart, the Emperor, and the Queen. I contented myself with these and somehow forgot the very existence of the Orange Dog.

But today—as I was hanging the weekly washing on the line beneath the aged Roman Beauty trees, singing and dreaming in the bright sunshine, my attention was attracted to a dark butterfly on the orange and scarlet zinnias near the fence. I left my towel half suspended, my song half finished, and moved nearer to the flowers, where I soon noticed the immense size of the guest and the lines of yellow spots crossing in peculiar fashion on its large black wings. I noted likewise the two orange spots near the lower edge of the wings and the black swallow-tails, certain marks of identification.

had taken its long sleep in some happy grove, and there awakened—the largest butterfly on our continent. It was pleasant, too, to picture its flight past palms and pines, past cotton fields and forests, past southern mansions and humble mountain cabins, even to the confines of my Ohio garden. Would I have paused here had I been en route across the continent on my own wings? Perhaps; it is a quiet, peaceful place and hardly to be despised by any traveler from any clime. And as I dreamed my guest rose high in air and vanished beyond the old gray barn.

The "Surfaceman" in the Library

It was in the year 1879 that I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Alexander Anderson, then coming into popularity among many readers, by his poetical delineation of child life. I was then acting as an Assistant Librarian at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. Prior to this, "Surfaceman" had reviewed my first volume of poems, *Eskdale Lyrics*, in a *Dumfriesshire* paper, as I have stated. This was the beginning of a friendship extending to thirty-three years. Later on we both received our appointments as assistants in the Edinburgh University Library on the same day. Regarding his appointment there was a slight difference with Professor F. G. Tait, one of the committee. He frankly stated that he thought it distinctly out of place to appoint a working man as head assistant, who had been working on the railway as a surfaceman for so many years.

"Your name?"
"Alexander Anderson."
"Occupation?"
"Surfaceman on the railway."
"And your weekly pay?"
"Seventeen shillings a week!"
"Surfaceman," however, made "good," and afterwards he and the Professor were on a friendly and intimate footing.

"Surfaceman" was a great reader, but his linguistic attainments were much overrated. He knew and loved to repeat several passages from Goethe and Schiller, and would even venture a line or two from *Jerusalem Liberata*. It was a creditable performance, and said much for his Scottish tenacity. "Surfaceman" had little or no small talk. But he dearly loved a good story. He liked to frequent Mr. Thins's bookshop, and if he did not return with what he termed a "delicious" story, he would certainly bring back a novel of some kind to read at the week-end. . . . "Surfaceman" was intensely fond of children. He delighted in seeing the "weans" at play. And so he sang:

"The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
But soon the big world's cark and
Will quaten doon their glae.
Yet, come what will to like a
May he who rules abuse
Aye whisper, though their pow be
bald,
Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon."

"Surfaceman" would have been a greater poet if he had never left the country. But . . . his "Cuddle Doon" will live for long in many Scottish hearts.—David Cuthbertson, in "Revelations of a Library Life."

The Open Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

ALL through the ages humanity has been seeking through the material senses to find a cure for its sicknesses and pains, to find happiness through the indulgence of false material appetites and desires, to find peace, and even harmony, through a material sense of God and man; but it has never found it there. There still remains the unsatisfied longing for that which materiality cannot give. Jesus the Christ, the master Christian, centuries ago said, "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture." Thus, he has given us the assurance that the Christ is the open door, and that it is our privilege to enter through that door.

Some may ask, What does it mean to "enter in"? It means that we shall become one with Christ, one in desire, in thought, and in deed; become imbued with that truth which made Christ Jesus the Way-shower to all humanity. In the establishment of our at-one-ment with Christ, and thus with the Father, God, we do "go in and out, and find pasture,"—find that spiritual substance which endures, that spiritual peace and joy which never changes, that spiritual contentment and love which satisfies, that spiritual cure for all our diseases and sins.

The holy of holies, the place of the Most High wherein all may enter and abide, can surely be found as we are earnest and persevering in seeking and striving to enter in. Many are tempted to grow discouraged if at their first effort to know God aught they do not get great spiritual illumination; but they must remember that spiritual understanding, like everything that is worth while, is worth whole-hearted, persistent endeavor. And again, they must know that no right effort, no righteous desire, ever goes unrewarded. We may not see the results at the very beginning; but as surely as there is a loving creator, just as surely shall we reap what we sow. Every tiny seed of right thinking is penetrating the crust of materiality, and finally will break forth in the spiritual light of understanding. It is the one great thing that is worth while. Worldly ambition, fame, success,—all alike fade into insignificance in comparison with the heavenly treasure of spiritual under-

standing, which "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

God has not left us without the needed aid; there is provided for us what we need. And in this age we have had, through the consecrated life of a New England gentlewoman, Mary Baker Eddy, a key given us whereby we may unlock the treasures of the Scriptures and thus discern their spiritual meaning. This key is the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." With the spiritual understanding thus found, we can go forth, armed as was David of old with his sling and smooth stones of spiritual understanding, to slay all the falsities of the erring material senses presented by the Goliaths of evil belief of today.

Mrs. Eddy says in *Science and Health* (p. 450), "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." Are we willing to enlist in this great battle of the overcoming of seeming evil? Are we willing to make the effort to gain the Christ, Truth, and to help to open the door for humanity to enter in? Evil "is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense" (*Science and Health*, p. 71). It claims power, and strives hard to make slaves of men. It is only as we gain a knowledge of the Christ that we can see the way out of bondage to evil and into peace and rest. Let us, therefore, be up and doing, as reliable soldiers in the battle. Good is supreme; and good will ultimately rule over all mankind.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 154) Mrs. Eddy says: "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us. Through the word that is spoken unto you, are you made free. Abide in His word, and it shall abide in you; and the healing Christ will again be made manifest in the flesh—understood and glorified." The Christ, Truth, is impersonal; it comes to all who are willing to receive it. And having received the Christ, Truth, we shall "go in and out, and find pasture," protected by the same loving Shepherd as the Psalmist sang of and glorified in the twenty-third psalm, the Shepherd familiar to and beloved by all.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1923

EDITORIALS

Prohibition in the Legislatures

THERE could be no more convincing evidence of the fixity of public determination to enforce literally the Prohibition Amendment in the United States than the summary of legislative action taken on this subject during the past year published yesterday by The Associated Press. This thoroughly unbiased and nonpartisan organization reports that the question of enforcing prohibition laws has come up within the last few months in the legislatures of fourteen states. The states in which it has been a matter of legislation are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. They constitute almost a third of the states of the Union; in population—40,000,000 in round numbers—they equal more than one-third of the whole people of the United States. Politically, they are largely Republican, Texas only being safely Democratic. In the character of population they are mainly rural, although Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri are largely influenced in their political attitude by city voters. Finally, they include states which are supposed to be peculiarly friendly to the liquor interests, such as Wisconsin and Missouri. A summary of the attitude of all these commonwealths on the question of enforcement of the Volstead Law shows that in not one was any backward step taken, while most of them enacted laws for making that enforcement more efficient.

Illinois has passed two new dry bills. One of these should be initiated in every state, for it makes the man who sells liquor which causes death amenable to punishment for murder precisely as though he had committed that crime directly. Indiana passed four laws for increasing the effectiveness of the Volstead Act, one of which makes the transportation of liquor in any vehicle or by water or air a felony punishable by imprisonment. Missouri enacted a law making it illegal to possess, or furnish, a formula or recipe or any apparatus or device for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. Ohio fell short of the mark set by Illinois which made the supplying of poisonous liquor indictable as murder, but defines it as a felony. That State also enacted further laws to make enforcement of the Volstead Act complete. Wisconsin, which the wets have been pointing to as a State which would serve to advance the measure of victory they had already obtained through the aid of Governor Smith in New York, has disappointed them. Every attack on the dry law in that State was defeated in the Legislature.

Summing up, therefore, it is apparent that the result of the legislative sessions in the states enumerated constitutes an emphatic victory for the Prohibition law. Nearly all these states are important factors in any Presidential contest, and it is obvious enough that the action of their legislatures, reflecting as it does the sentiment of their electorates, will be heeded by national politicians when the time comes for the great conventions to express the opinions of the party organizations on this vital question.

Indeed, it is impossible for any public man or newspaper to ignore the fact that on this issue the moral forces of the United States are practically a unit. The New York Times of Sunday published an editorial pointing out the degree to which the purveyors of illicit liquor are involved in the commission of other crimes. The bootlegger is, as occasion arises, a burglar, a thief, a forger, a perjurer, and even a murderer; and the Times rightly contends that those who seemingly are holding honorable station in respectable society and are willing to deal with people of this character will infallibly have their reputations sullied by the company they keep. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former pure food expert for the Government, answering a person who holds the high-sounding title of "Director of Public Health and Education of the Department of Health of New York City," and who pleads for the return of liquor, goes further, even, than the Times in his denunciation of the character of those who are striving to break down the prohibition law. He denounces not merely the purveyors of illicit liquor, but alcohol itself, as a demoralizing and crime-breeding factor. It always has been associated, he says, with every sort of excess, and "from the beginning of time it has been the ally of immorality."

These are plain facts known to all men who have studied the conditions of society with clear and unprejudiced minds. The liquor traffic when legalized was notoriously the ally of crime and immorality. Now that it has itself become outlawed, the alliance is merely more frank and more scandalous. The forces which are striving to secure for it again recognition at the hands of the lawmaking bodies of the United States are forces which make for crime and lawlessness. That the legislatures appreciate this fact is shown by the sturdy and unmistakable fashion in which one after another they have refused to yield to the arguments or the coercion of the political tools of the liquor interests.

Prohibition in the United States is safe, and the measure of its enforcement will steadily increase with the advancement of general education as to its merits.

IN THE intensity of immediate feeling roused by the violence of some red activity in India, or in the quick interest stirred by a threat of rebellion, the observer of current history in Great Britain's Asiatic protectorate loses the true perspective of the evolution of self-government there. For a not less than evolutionary process has been steadily at work, of which such volcanic outbursts are but the dramatic episodes, and in which today's Government of

India Act is no more than the latest and most important step. It is well, then, if one is to see the happenings of these pregnant months in accurate proportion, to look back over the ground already traversed.

Self-government in the peninsula may be dated from the Councils Act of 1861, which first recognized the theory of admitting Indians to membership, albeit actual control was retained in the hands of English officials. Such remained the condition of affairs for a generation, when, in 1892, the march of events, coupled with native insistence, induced the Government to enlarge the councils, to grant the right of interpellation, and (most important of all) to introduce the elective doctrine, though cautiously. No real power had been surrendered as yet, however, nor did such surrender come with those Morley-Minto reforms of 1907.

It is another instance of history's repetition that with each of the successive advances a section of native opinion demanded more. At every stage, too, antagonistic tendencies were found at work among the British: on the one side a desire to yield to the legitimate aspirations of the educated to take a hand in government, yet with this a sense of responsibility to the masses which led to a fencing about of concessions with official control. The resultant of these forces gave the impression that the main object was administrative efficiency rather than a training in autonomy, though, as a matter of fact, each advance was a compromise between the two. To its authors, each seemed a daring plunge into the unknown. To the more advanced Indians, each appeared but a grudging concession to their rights.

Into the workings of the "Diarchy" plan it is not the present purpose to enter. Much has been written as to that, and more must be set to paper before the event shall have demonstrated just how far it is wise as drafted and how far it should be revised. The point now under hand is made if it be recalled that the whole movement is one not of a recent yesterday's prompting, but rather the latest of at least four steps in the direction of self-rule for India, taken by the governing power through some sixty years. The political development of the great peninsula is one of the most important problems before the world for another two decades.

It is welcome news that a definite effort is being made to reform the prison system in England. Not necessarily that it needed reformation there any more than elsewhere, but because such news always carries with it the implied corollary that the old belief that a prison is essentially a punishment factory is being replaced by the more reasonable idea that the inmates of prisons need healing as much as the inmates of hospitals. Although there may be differences of opinion as to the best method of bringing that healing consciousness to the sick in hospitals, there is no doubt in anyone's mind that normal cleanliness and harmonious surroundings are preferable to dirt and discord. So, also, while there may be differences of opinion as to the best means of reconstructing the mentalities of those in the various prisons of the world, there is little doubt today in the thought of most advanced thinkers that filth, cruelty, and a discordant environment are not conducive to the reform of those guilty of moral offenses.

The reform in the British prisons is being carried on in such a way as primarily to arouse the self-respect of the prisoners. The changes that are being made are slight, but important. For instance, the old broad arrow uniform is giving place to a gray suit of normal cut, with flannel shirt, tie, and ordinary peaked cap, and the former short cropping of the hair is being abolished, while insistence is placed upon regular shaving. Then, too, in addition to eight hours' physical work, the men under detention are now required to put in from one to two hours' study each evening, a corps of unpaid teachers giving their time and effort to help in this direction.

There is a wide distinction between plain humanity in connection with prison systems and foolish pandering to a false instinct of kindness, which by some is mistaken for the proper treatment of prisoners. Efforts at reform must be constructive, if they are to obtain helpful results. Constructive efforts, moreover, when directed toward the healing of the type of mentality which has previously shown itself guilty of criminal misdemeanors, must be strict and of such a nature that the criminal recognizes that he is being corrected for doing something which was wrong. But this does not militate against the fact that the old system, under which it seemed to be the purpose of those in charge of the prisons to make their inmates suffer all possible indignities, degradations, and physical discomforts, was wrong, that it did not accomplish any reformation of character, and that any effort to inaugurate a better system is worthy of commendation and support.

STATISTICS compiled by the Commissioner-General of the Immigration Bureau at Washington show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, last, the preponderance of emigration to the United States veered from the southern and eastern European countries to the countries of northern Europe. A comparison of totals discloses the fact that of the

aliens admitted under the existing quota law approximately 65 per cent of those from Europe came from the north and west, as against about 33 per cent in the previous year. The conclusion is that favorable economic conditions in the United States have induced a revival of what economists refer to as "old-time" immigration. Such an influx of these highly desirable peoples has not heretofore been recorded during any of the last thirty years.

Defenders of the present quota regulations will be quick to claim that the restrictions placed upon immigra-

tion from the southern and eastern European countries have caused this revival in the movement from Scandinavian and other northern European localities. All of the latter countries, with the exception of Germany, virtually filled their quotas last year, whereas in the preceding year they sent only about 47 per cent of the number admissible.

The important fact is emphasized by the Commissioner-General that many of the new immigrants are skilled laborers, and that instead of seeking employment in the congested centers of population in the east, they have made their way into the west and middle west, where opportunity awaits them, either on farms or in those industries where their skill and training will stand them in good stead. But more important than this economic consideration is the fact that these thousands of clear-eyed newcomers from Scandinavia, Scotland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland are virtually "assimilated" before their arrival.

There now is, and always will be, room in the United States for such immigrants. It is not against them, primarily, that restrictive bars have been raised. They have been wise enough to discover that just to the extent that America excludes those peoples who have not proved themselves highly desirable, is the opportunity of far-seeing and progressive aliens increased. Through the operation of a system heretofore regarded as of questionable soundness, it may finally appear that the well-being of really deserving alien peoples may be advanced. Those of whatever country who may seek to come after the immigrants who have received so sincere a welcome may profitably observe the simple working of the law of cause and effect.

SIGNS multiply that the need of well-trained designers and craftsmen increases, and that it is more generally recognized on every side. That this need is so widely acknowledged is all to the good. To know an evil begets the desire to cure it. America admits that here is a race in which it is nearer the tail than the head, and the clamor for well-organized schools of industrial art is loud, and even reaches the Government, which, through the Bureau of Education, publishes a pamphlet on the subject. But the most recent news is of a great school of industrial art to be started in Chicago, approved by the Association of Arts and Industries and the Art Institute there. France is looked up to by other nations as leader, but France itself bewails the lack of good designers, and seeks to stimulate renewed interest by official exhibitions, the latest held in the active industrial town of Rouen. England, though quoted in America as an example of what ought to be, is conscious of something wrong in the world of design, and the Royal College of Art proposes to show what its students have accomplished since 1850, when it was founded. This, no doubt, is in the hope of proving that the fault does not lie with its methods of teaching. Meantime the Royal Society of Arts is taking up the matter and trying to see what can be done by means of committees and medals.

Out of all this activity something should come. If the ideal is not at once realized, as it was not in England by the efforts of the Royal College of Art, or even of the Arts and Crafts Society with William Morris in command; as it was not in America after the Centennial Exhibition made art and art education the fashion, then present conditions must be improved and a step taken in the right direction. But there is another side to the subject which, in the present wave of enthusiasm, has been overlooked by all save the few.

Not the students alone need the right sort of training, but the manufacturers as well. It has been pointed out by a member of the English Design and Industries Association that if designers of exceptional ability are starving for want of work—and they are—it is because too often they are made to work—as illustrators were at one time—in the office, like so many clerks, while the manufacturer, or his manager, sets the standard with the argument, unanswerable to himself, that he must give the public what the public wants. How he knows what this is, better than the artist, he has never yet explained. Hope for the future of industrial design will be on a sounder basis when he begins to understand that the artist, and not he, himself, is the master of art applied to industry, and that the public, given only what is good, may eventually learn to rejoice in the art, and not in the fashion, of design.

Editorial Notes

WALTER KOPYSCHINSKI lacks nothing as to name. But he needs guidance. He is fifteen years old, a runaway to New York from Springfield, Mass., and a boot-black by profession. Blacking boots, however, was a side line with Walter. As a chief source of income he collected revenue from a horde of other bootblacks for whom he rustled trade, guarded against the police when craps games were in progress, and acted as general manager. In return for all this he received a percentage of their earnings. The police arrested him and he is now in the hands of the Children's Society. However much it may have been misused, Walter Kopschinski has genuine ability as a leader. Given the right sort of help, one day we may hear from him again—in more praiseworthy achievement.

JAPANESE and Russians lead in the totals of China's foreign population for 1922, just published. There are, in China, 3940 Japanese business firms and 152,848 Japanese; 1141 Russian firms and 96,727 Russians; 725 British firms and 11,855 Englishmen; 377 American firms and 9153 Americans. Following these come the French, Portuguese, and Germans. The rapid increase of the Russian population in China is a significant indication of China's community of economic interests with Russia.

Three Months in Ireland

DUBLIN, July 6.—Three months ago I landed at Kingstown, or, more correctly, Dun Laoghaire, wondering how exciting life would be in a country engaged in civil war. My luggage had been searched for arms at Holyhead; my person was searched on landing in Ireland. By the time I had arrived in Dublin itself, I was prepared for the wildest thrills, accompanied by a goodly share of what we Sassenachs call "Irish humor." My first source of disillusion was the jarvey who took me to the hotel; after a highly-colored speech from this gentleman, he told me he came from Lancashire.

That night there was a great deal of sniping going on, but I looked in vain for a lurid report of it in the morning papers: it was not mentioned. The next few days I wandered about the streets; I remember the innumerable flower sellers, their babies, their continual begging, their blessings, all in the same mindless drawl. Grafton Street was trying to live up to its Bond Street pretensions. In the terrible slums, filthy, but perfectly happy, children were swinging on railings and lamp-posts. Elsewhere, there was a good-hearted, sporting atmosphere—as though everyone played golf or rode horses. I never saw so many square miles of tweed in all my life.

Gradually I became used to the new, indeed the almost foreign, way of living; used to the civil war and to the unrest in the country. Things were far from normal, but they were rapidly improving—improving at a rate which few people outside the country realized, or realize even now. In March the irregular campaign began to peter out. Now it has ceased and, in spite of wordy threats, seems unlikely to be taken up again. The country has what it has so long been asking for—peace in which to go about its business.

Today, Ireland is passing through a transitional period. It has been called the "middle period" between civil war and normal life, and one of the problems in this period is to heal the effects of the violent thinking of the past few years. During the last few weeks there has been a series of strikes, many of which seem likely to continue much longer. The most regrettable of these strikes, that of the agricultural laborers in the Waterford district, has already lasted six weeks. From a dispute about wages, it has developed into a dispute about general conditions. A prominent trade-unionist asserted that the farmers had no right to the land; it really belonged to the laborers! Waterford achieved rather a wild reputation during the fighting and such a "bolshie" remark could not represent the opinion of the whole country. But the farmers take a serious view of the situation and refuse arbitration on the wage issue until this assertion is withdrawn, and various acts of violence are disclaimed by the union officials. Unfortunately there has been a great deal of horseplay, and a lot of malicious damage, such as the burning of hay, has been done to the property of the farmers—acts which, it is only fair to say, the union has repudiated.

This labor dispute is the most apparent feature of the change in social ideas which is passing over Ireland—a change by no means peculiar to this country. The laborers may be fighting to get all they can out of the farmers; the farmers may be fighting to get all they can out of the landlords; the landlords are no doubt hoping for the best from the Government. These are merely the outward flourishes of a silent social revolution. This revolution had its political and sectarian masks; but now that some of the more terrible events of the last few years are taking their place in the perspective of history, an altered picture meets the eye. Before, the country was governed by what was more or less of a benevolent despotism, which created a state of society in many respects feudal. Now you have democracy with a vengeance. Before long the land will belong to the people from whom the present Government has sprung. There are few "gentlemen"—in the abused but current sense of the term—in the Dail.

The Land Purchase Bill, by which an additional 70,000 tenants will own their land, will complete, if it becomes law, the work initiated by the British. It incidentally adds fuel to the wrath of those to whom the name of Free State is still anathema. A large number of these people have not been living in the country for a long time, and do not seem to realize what a real improvement there is; nor are they aware, perhaps, of the Government's real desire—I will not say ability, for that is always controversial—to reconstruct. Some supporters of the Government see in the recent misrepresentations made about the Free State—recognized as misrepresentations by the Grand Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, held in Belfast this week—an organized attempt to weaken the Free State's credit and to smash the Treaty.

This credit question is a difficult one. President Cosgrave has to face a deficit of £20,500,000, and every week money is voted with scarcely any mention of departmental economy; except in the case of the Post Office, where the Postmaster-General, like the poultry farmer in the story, thought there was great satisfaction in the fact that this year's loss was less than that of the previous year! How is the President to get the money? An internal loan is to be floated sooner or later and there is plenty of money in the country—as £150,000,000 on deposit in the banks shows—if only it can be induced out of the Irishman's pocket. The real difficulty is, as I see it, not a lack of 20½ millions sterling, but a lack of 20½ millions of confidence. It has got to be proved that increasingly more stable conditions have come to stay. For this reason the Government is probably right in feeling its way by the issue of 15s. 6d. Savings Certificates; and it will be interesting to see how they are taken up.

In the meantime election preparations and programs are being proclaimed or whispered abroad. It is indicative of better times to see "commercial" candidates mentioned, although there seems to be nothing in the way of a commercial program or organization yet. It is a common opinion that the great fight will be between the farmers and Labor, and that the old political factions will go by the board. On the other hand, the farmers' chief spokesman said the other day that it would be a "national calamity" if the present Government were not re-elected. The Government party is certainly the most active electioneering body just at present. Mr. De Valera makes periodical proclamations about the "threat of war," etc., and announces in his latest note that constitutional Republican candidates will stand in every constituency so that the people may have an opportunity of registering what would have been their opinion had the "threat" been waived. Any member so elected would not take their seats.

These are some of the things I see in Ireland today. Three months ago, when I arrived, most people were sitting on the fence. There was little definite public opinion. Now, there is comparative peace in the country—a blessing which everyone is determined to preserve.

V. S. P.